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PITTSBURGH

and the

WORLD

WAR -

1914 - 1918



PITTSBURGH'S PART IN THE WORLD WAR

SOUVENIR BOOK OF STIRRING SCENES

Departure of Troops At Training Camps Liberty Loan Drive
Airplane in Pittsburgh Remembrance Day at Forbes Field
British Tank French Blue Devils Red Cross Activities
Mothers of Democracy Steel City Speeds Up Peace Celebration

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By Morris & Strauch

THE CHARACTER OF THE KAISER

KAISER WILHELM TO HIS SOLDIERS.

Following is an extract from an address of Kaiser Wilhelm, delivered July 27, 1900, to his troops who were leaving Bremerhaven for China to help subdue the Boxer uprising:

"No mercy will be shown! No prisoners will be taken! As the Huns under King Atilla made a name for themselves which is still mighty in traditions and legends today, may the name of Germany be so fixed in China by your deeds that no Chinese shall ever again dare even to look at a German askance. * * *
Open the way for 'Kultur' once for all!"

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GENERAL PERSHING TO HIS SOLDIERS.

The following order from General Pershing to his soldiers has been translated from a French newspaper of July 18, 1917: —

“Young Soldiers of America: —

“You are here in France to help expel an invading enemy; but you are also here to lift a shield above the poor and weak; you will safeguard all property; you will lift a shield above the aged and the oppressed; you will be most courteous to women, gentle and kind to the little children, guard against temptation of every kind, fear God, fight bravely, defend Liberty, honor your native Land. God have you in his keeping.

“(Signed) Pershing.”



PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON



GEN JOHN J. PERSHING

PRESIDENT WILSON TO AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Following is the conclusion of a message from President Wilson to the American people, April 15, 1917: —

“The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act and serve together!”

General Pershing at Tomb of Lafayette:

“Lafayette, we are here.”

HOW AMERICA ENTERED THE WAR.

America's entry into the greatest drama of all times was not a hasty or ill-considered entry.

Pittsburgh shared with the rest of the nation the thrill of martial ardor when on April 6, 1917, the United States declared war on Germany. At 1:13 P. M. on that date President Wilson signed the joint resolution of war passed by the House and Senate. The President five minutes later issued a call for volunteers to bring the army and navy up to war strength and gave his indorsement to the general staff army bill designed to maintain selective co-operation. The next day a big roundup of German plotters began.

Diplomatic relations had been severed with Germany on February 3, when the German ambassador, Bernstorff, was sent home and Ambassador Gerard was summoned back to Washington. Austria-Hungary severed relations with the United States on April 9, but Uncle Sam did not declare war on the dual monarchy until December 7 because it was not until near that time that we met her forces assisting Germany. The United States did not declare war on Bulgaria and Turkey.

As early as May 7, 1915, when the Lusitania was sunk by a German submarine, without warning, with the loss of 1,154 persons, including many women and children and more than 100

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HOW AMERICA ENTERED THE WAR.

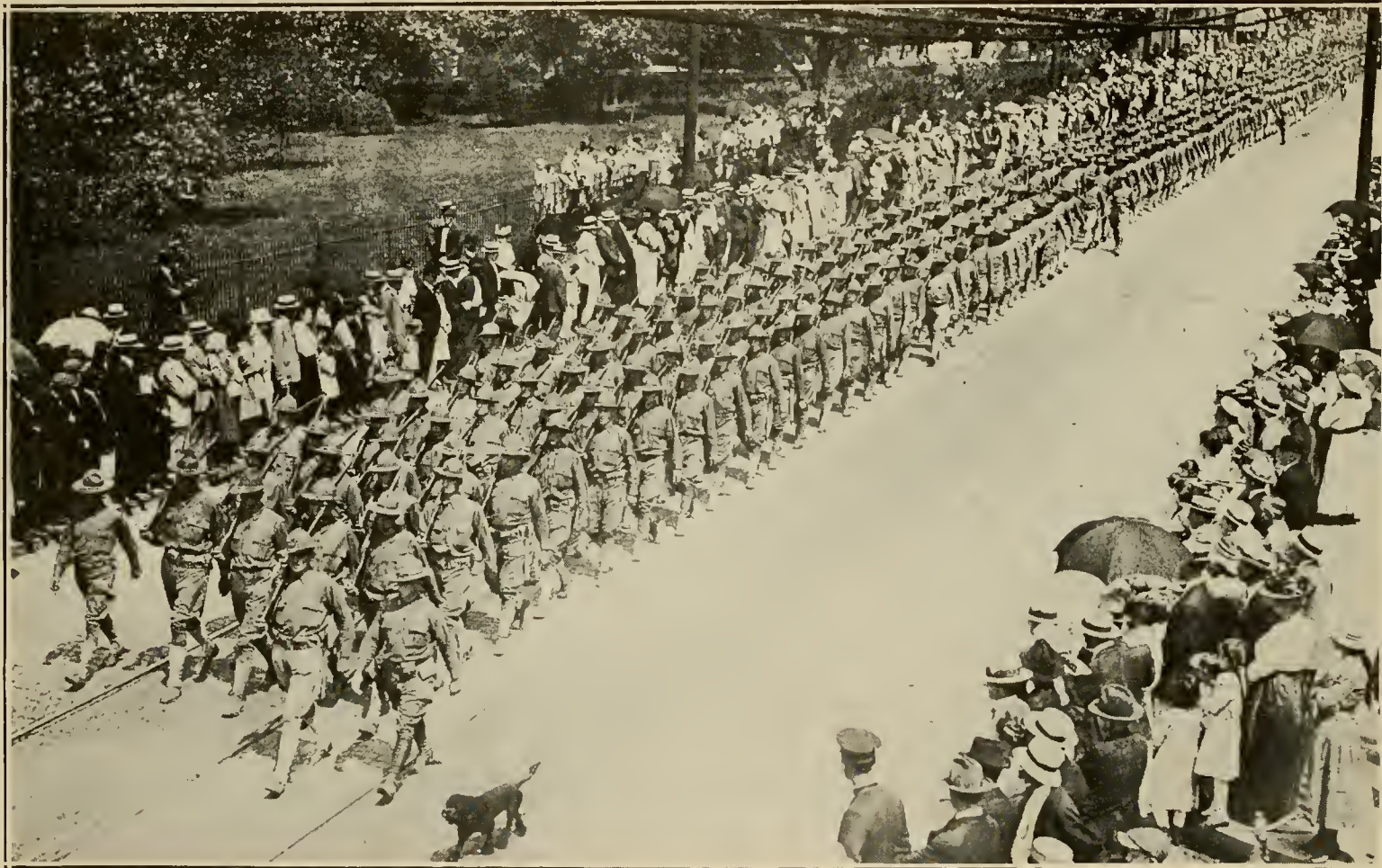
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American citizens, there was a strong demand in America for war on Germany at once. Many thought, and still think, we should have entered the war then, but we did not. Germany was seeking to terrify her enemies into asking for peace. The Lusitania was an unarmed English liner of the largest class.

A protest and demand for reparation was sent by the President to Germany. No promise was obtained from the Kaiser. The sinking three months later of the Arabic, without warning, with the loss of several American lives, drew a protest from Washington. Germany promised that there would be no more such sinkings. In March, 1916, the Sussex was sunk, without warning, with the loss of about 50 passengers. Another protest from the President brought another promise from Germany, coupled with an impudent demand that the United States obtain strict compliance with international law from Great Britain. The latter had not taken any American lives in this war. The President sent a sharp reply to Germany's promise note.

Near the end of January, 1917, Germany announced she would from that time forward sink, without warning, all ships found in great areas around England and France and in the Mediterranean Sea. Germany had sunk our ships, murdered our citizens, attempted to give us orders limiting our travel on the high seas and tried to stir up other countries, including Mexico

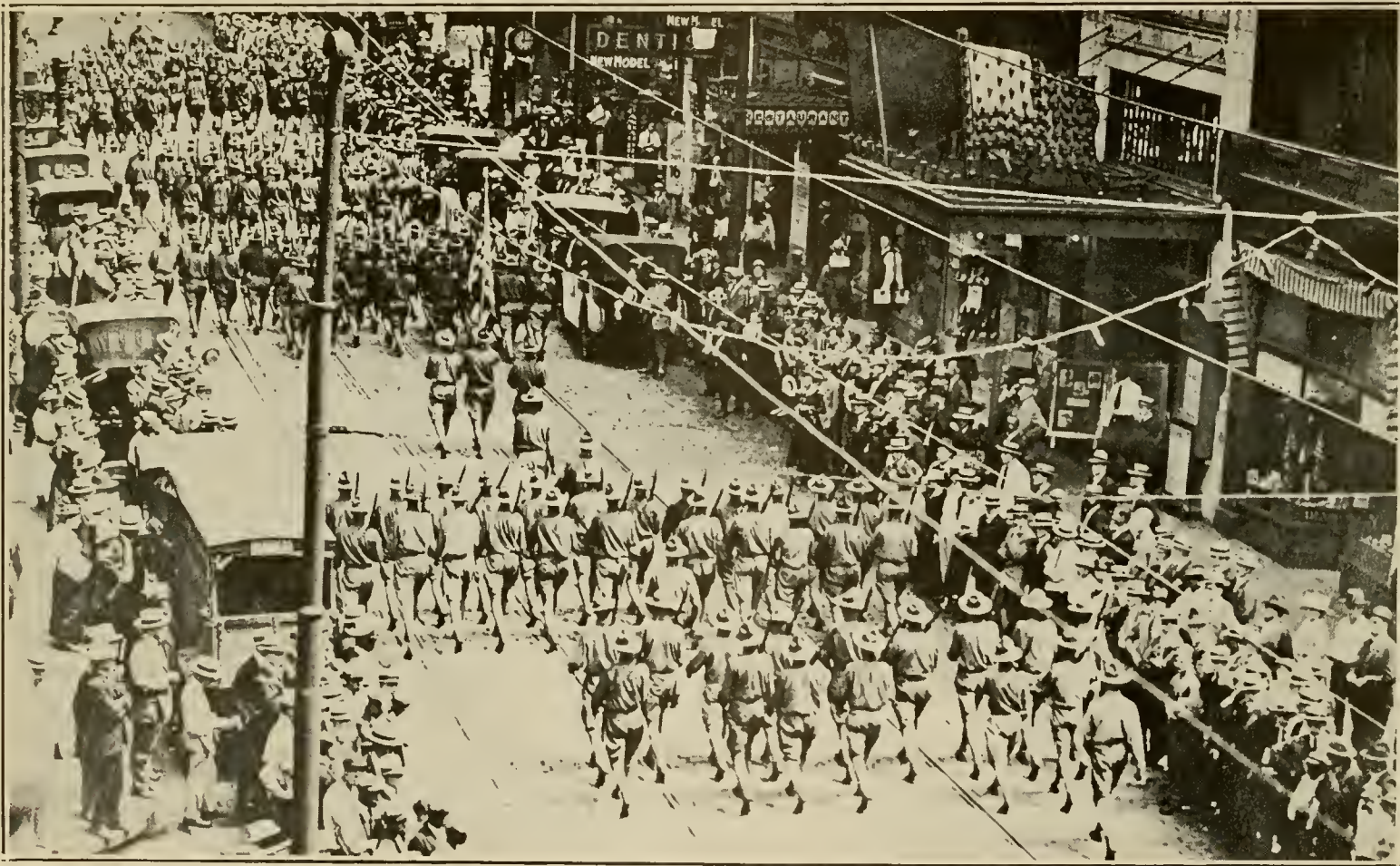
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Part of the Glorious 18th Regiment, Pittsburgh's Pride, on Last Parade in Pittsburgh.

FAMOUS OLD EIGHTEENTH.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Infantry, A. E. F., which has won undying renown in the fighting "over there," formerly was the Eighteenth Infantry Regiment, National Guard. It originated in 1831 as the Duquesne Greys, an independent military company, this forming the nucleus of what is now one of the finest fighting bodies in the whole world. The regiment served, The Duquesne Greys of Pittsburgh at the outbreak of the war with Mexico, in 1845, enlisted in the service of the United States, becoming Co. K, First Pennsylvania Volunteers. The company also served in the Civil War and after that it was increased in size until it became the famous old Eighteenth Infantry, N. G. P.



More of Pittsburgh's Soldiers Marching in Smithfield Street.

PRESIDENT WILSON TO CONGRESS.

Following is the conclusion of President Wilson's address to Congress, April 2, 1917, the burden of which was, "We Must Accept War:" —

"To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other."



5th Engineers all of Pittsburgh Entraining at Oakmont for France, Now Known As 15th Engineers.

THE FIFTEENTH ENGINEERS.

During the Mexican trouble or thereabouts, long before Uncle Sam started after the Kaiser's scalp, Col. Edgar Jadwin, then in charge of the United States Engineers office in Pittsburgh, conceived the idea that Pittsburgh would be an ideal city in which to recruit a regiment of engineers. Later, when war was declared against Germany, he put it up to the powers that be and was told to "go ahead." He did. He went so fast that a little while later he had a magnificent regiment of engineers "over there" and he himself was promoted to be a brigadier general. He and several other officers of the regiment had served in the Spanish-American war.

Many more than enough men to fill the regiment enlisted. Taking the regiment and leaving the surplus problem to be threshed out later, Col. Jadwin went to Oakmont and established Camp Gaillard. There the men were put through a course of intensive training, during the latter part of which the most rigid discipline was maintained. During most of the preliminary training period, thousands of visitors flocked to the camp and were admitted during certain hours on Sundays. Then orders came to leave for France. The regiment started — started several times in fact, owing to changes in orders. Then word came back that the regiment had landed in President Poincaré's country and had pitched into its task. This regiment is known as the "Pittsburgh Pioneers."

HOW AMERICA ENTERED THE WAR.

(Continued from page 7)

and Japan, against us. Conclusive documentary proof has been found that Germany had deliberately planned this war for at least 20 years and that her plans was to crush first France, then England, then the United States. The heel of Hun despotism was to be set on Columbia's neck, on yours and mine. Our homes were to be desolated as Belgium's have been.

"Stand back of the President!" was the great cry that came from all corners of the United States when war was declared. Even before that time, just a little while after relations with Germany had been severed by the United States, on the evening of March 31, 1917, to be exact, there was held a monster mass meeting in Exposition Music Hall, Pittsburgh. Who that attended that meeting can forget it? A sea of tense, earnest faces turned toward the stage, from which rang the repeated cry: "Stand back of the President!" From that great assemblage, representative of the citizenship of the "Workshop of the World" came a mighty roar: "We will." And we did. The speakers that night included U. S. Senator P. C. Knox, Dr. Kerr, president of the city council; Mayor Joseph G. Armstrong, President Robert Garland of the Chamber of Commerce, President R. J. McGrath of the Iron City Trades Council, Dr. Maitland Alexander of the First Presbyterian Church, City Solicitor O'Brien and James Francis Burke.

PITTSBURGH AND THE WAR.

The big industries of Pittsburgh, the tens of thousands of workers, never faltered, once the die was cast and Uncle Sam was out to beat the foe or to be beaten. Captains of Industry, heads of great plants, rivaling, perhaps exceeding those of Essen, the great German munitions center, heard the call from Washington to "speed up." The order passed down the line until the humblest laborer in the many plants along the Ohio, Monongahela and Allegheny rivers knew that on his individual efforts might depend the life of a boy in khaki or in sailor's garb. Aliens, even those who could speak not a word of English, knew the fate of their own loved ones in far away lands across the sea depended on what Pittsburgh could produce in the way of guns, shells, food, men and money.

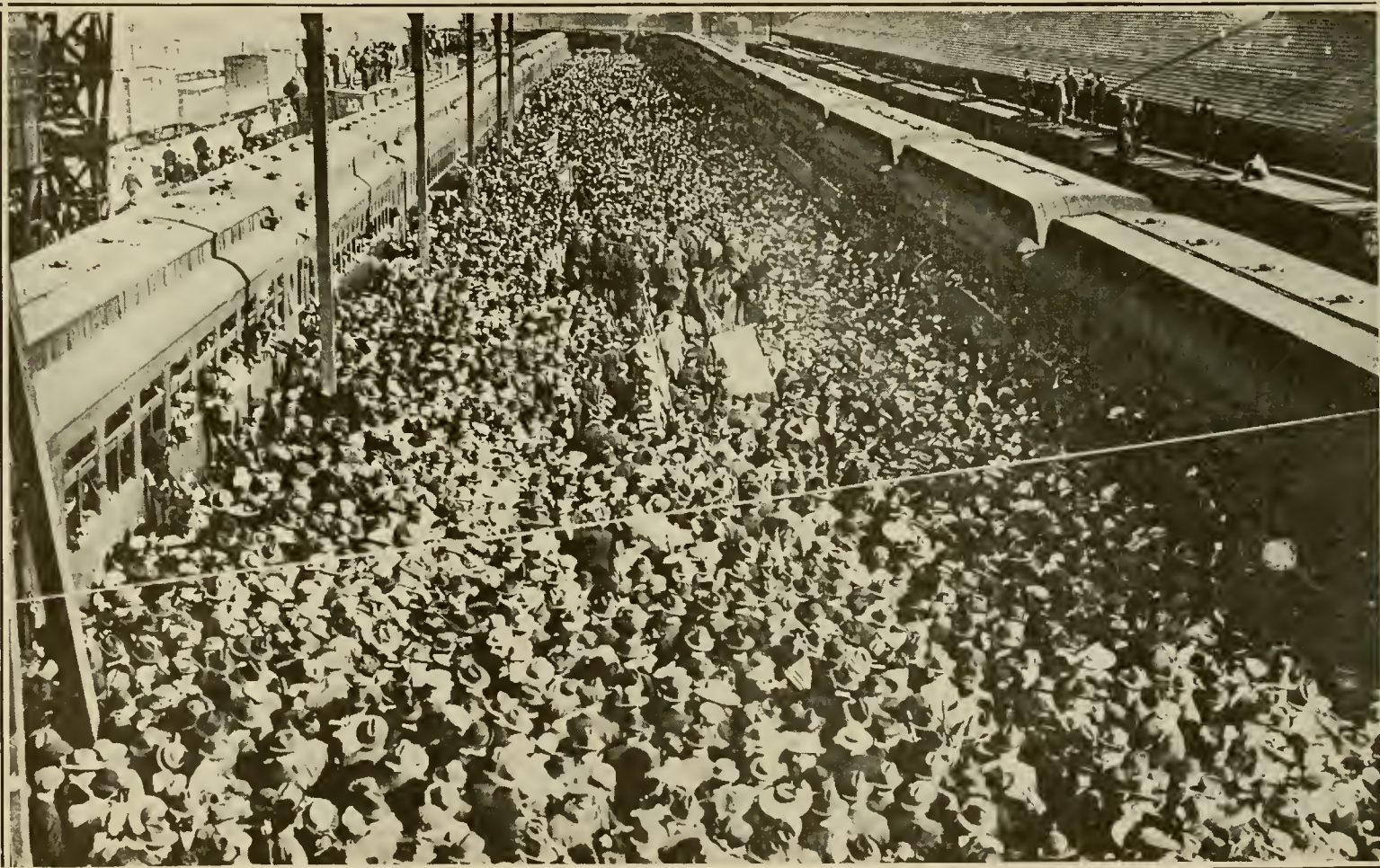
Many steel workers had joined the colors and men had been drawn from all other lines of activity to swell the ranks both of soldiers and of workers. Double shifts had to be worked, waste of time had to be eliminated and women and girls had to be called upon to do what they could to fill the places of the absent ones. Propagandists were abroad in our midst, spreading tales of terror. Mysterious fires and explosions occurred. Sickness came, and doctors were scarce. Food prices soared to previously unknown heights and there were restrictions as to what and how much one could eat. Winter came and fuel was scarce and costly. War taxes had to be paid, war bread had to be eaten, what food and money there was, had to be shared with the families of the absent fighters, Liberty Loans had to be subscribed, thrift stamps had to be bought. The whole scheme of life, almost, had to be rearranged to meet the seemingly endless demands that came from Washington. From "over there" came one appeal after another — but every one of them was met. The cheering news came back that the Yanks had landed and been sent up near the front lines for the finishing touches of their training. Pittsburgh applauded and sent Christmas packages and messages of encouragement to "the boys." Then there were weeks of waiting. The French and English were retreating shortly after the last German drive was launched last Spring.

"Why don't they send our boys in there and clean 'em up?" Pa Pitt muttered to himself, as he gritted his teeth and again buckled to the task of keeping the home fires burning.

Then at last came the day when the Yanks were sent into action. From Chateau-Thierry came word that the Marines and a lot of other American soldiers had beaten the best soldiers the German high command could send to slaughter. Pittsburgh soldiers and men from all parts of the United States, every man fit as a fiddle and full of the spirit of Bunker Hill, Gettysburg, Yorktown and Appomattox, began to get into the game in several sectors. Quickly the complexion of the war map was changed. The Huns were being driven back. "Wuxtry! Wuxtry! Big American Victory!" the newsboys were yelling every day. From then on, it was only a question of how long it would take.

The Steel City kept at its allotted tasks until word came that the German emissaries had signed an armistice, in effect surrendering unconditionally and throwing itself on the mercy of its enemies. Pa Pitt didn't even quit work then, except for a short time of celebration after which he took up a few more tasks that remained to be done before the boys come home. When they do come home, he is going to tell them how proud he is of them.

Those who don't come will be treasured in Pittsburgh's hall of fame forever, for they died like the heroes they were. Officials in Washington, D. C., estimate that the total casualties of the American Expeditionary Forces in the war will not exceed 100,000, including the men killed in action, wounded, died of wounds, disease and accidents, and the missing, who never will be accounted for. Some of those who have been missing, doubtless will be accounted for as the prisoners are returned by Germany. The U. S. casualties made public up to the hour of the cessation of hostilities totalled 69,420. Of these, 12,460 were killed in action. Thousands more casualties were not yet reported when hostilities ceased.



Pittsburgh turns out to bid Farewell to Draftees at B. & O. Station, Sunday, Sept. 23, 1917.



Another scene of Departing Draftees at Duquesne Freight Station.

DRAFTEES WIN FAME.

Imperishable fame must be the portion of the "draftees" or "selectives," of the United States in the world war. Without their help it could not have been won as it was. That they responded to the summons willingly, gladly, eagerly, adds lustre to the glory that is theirs. Pittsburgh can never forget how those untrained, lusty youngsters, in the flower of early manhood, sang, shouted and laughed as they waved goodbye to their weeping loved ones and entrained for camps.

You know the rest So does the Kaiser.



Pittsburgh's Soldiers training at Camp Lee.

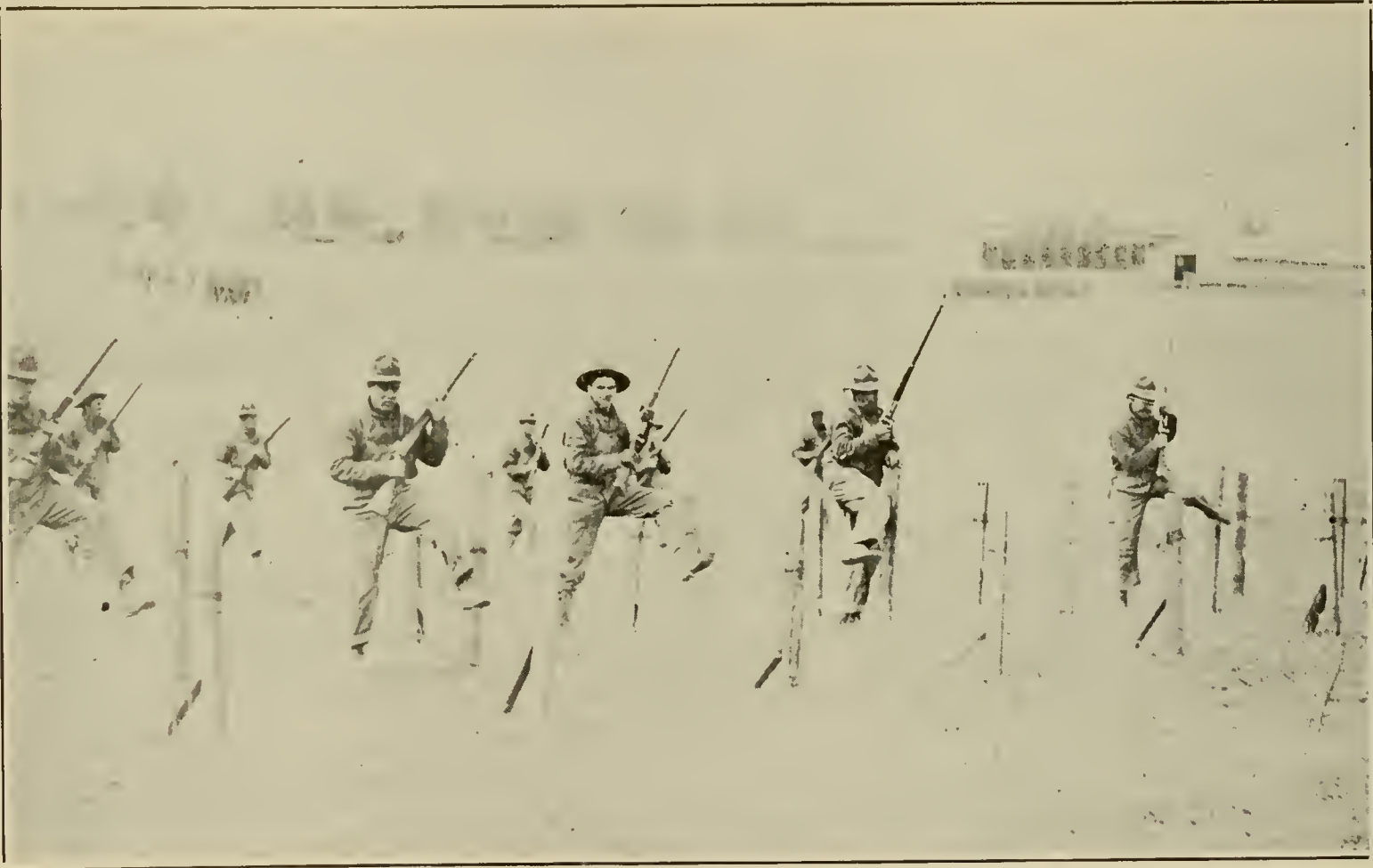
AT CAMP LEE THEY TRAINED.

Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., is one of the big cantonments where the "draftees" from Pittsburgh, McKeesport, Duquesne and the boroughs and townships of Allegheny county received their training for overseas duty. It was a small city in size and, like other large cantonments throughout the country, it grew up like a mushroom. Additions were made as needs required. The men were comfortably quartered and well fed. There was no complaint from the men sent there from this county. Hardships were few, although the training was hard and many of the tasks were extremely tedious to men unaccustomed to such work. The 319th and 320th infantry regiments, in which are many Allegheny countians, trained at Camp Lee.

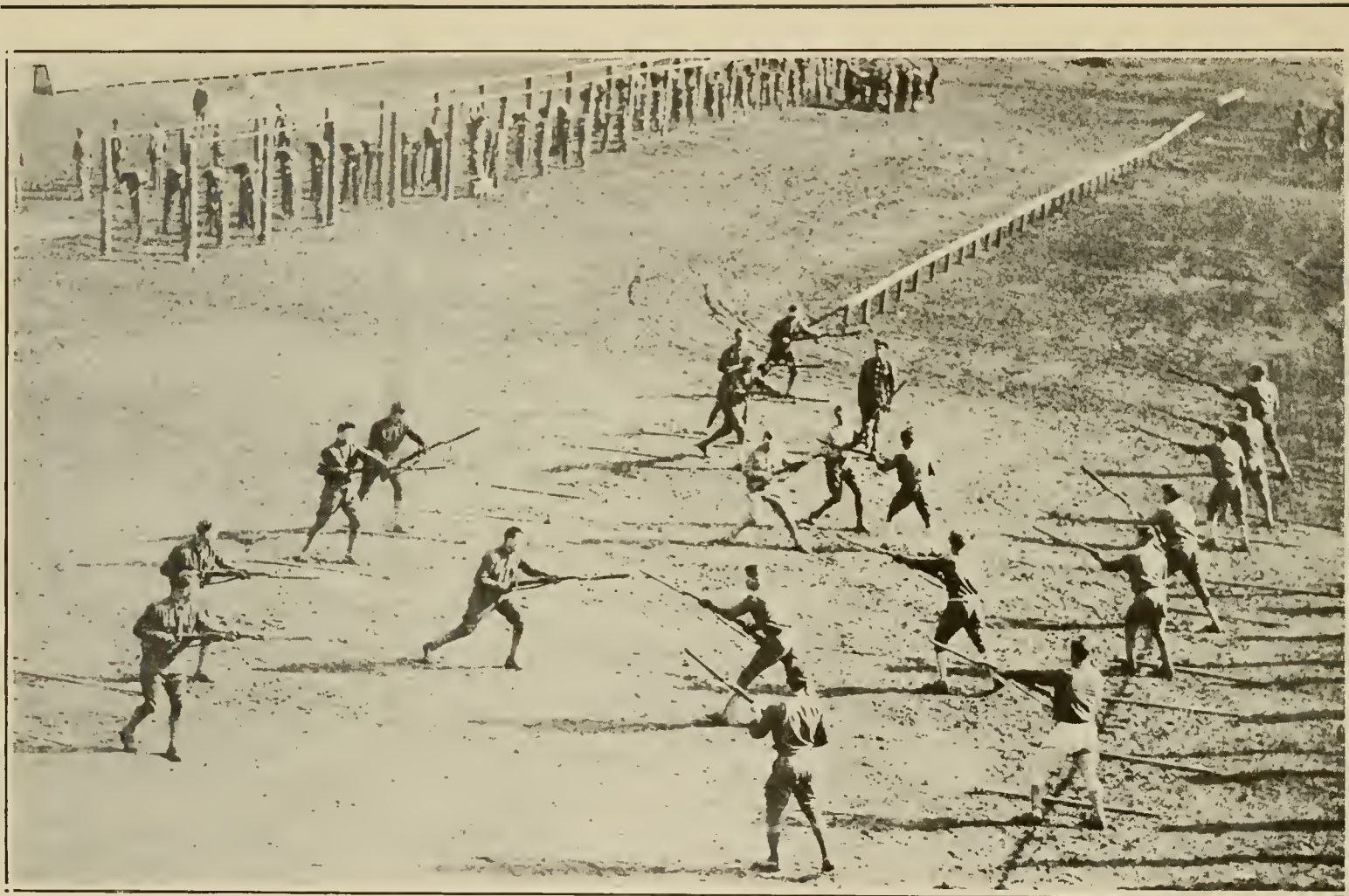
French, British and Italian officers, who had been through some of the fiercest battles in France, were among the instructors.



319th and 320th Regiments, Pittsburg Boys at Camp Lee.



Pittsburgh Boys at Camp Lee going through Wire Entanglements.



Pittsburgh Boys at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia.

CAMP HANCOCK BOYS WINNERS.

Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., was not only one of the largest cantonments where American soldiers received their training for participation in the world war, but it was one of the most splendidly situated and best equipped. There it was the old "Fighting Tenth," the Sixteenth and the Eighteenth infantry regiments of the National Guard of Pennsylvania were trained for overseas duty. These three regiments now are, respectively the One Hundred and Tenth Infantry, the One Hundred and Twelfth Infantry, and the One Hundred and Eleventh Infantry, A. E. F. The One Hundred and Seventh Field Artillery, of Pittsburgh, also trained there.

All three of these regiments have taken part in the hardest fighting in France.

FOUR LIBERTY LOANS OVERSUBSCRIBED.

Civilians throughout the Pittsburgh district, deprived of the joy of getting into action against the Huns with bombs, bayonets and bullets, found another way, equally essential to the final victory, of going "over the top." The Pittsburgh district quota in each of the four Liberty Loans thus far floated by the government has each time been over-subscribed. Thus the "sinews of war" were provided which enabled the Yanks to dethrone the Kaiser and hurl the Prussian hordes back across the Rhine.

Here are the figures for Allegheny county in the four loans:

First Loan — Quota, \$59,300,000; subscribed, \$84,258,550.

Second Loan — Quota, \$85,159,900; subscribed, \$146,030,400.

Third Loan — Quota, \$81,612,750; subscribed, \$95,094,650.

Fourth Loan — Quota, \$163,452,750; subscribed, \$176,381,800

Counties in the Pittsburgh district outside of Allegheny county did equally well.

In the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign the total amount subscribed throughout the United States was \$6,989,047,000, according to figures given out November 1, 1918, by the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C. This stupendous flotation beyond the shadow of a doubt had much to do with the willingness of the Hun emis-

(Continued on page 27)

FOUR LIBERTY LOANS OVERSUBSCRIBED.

(Continued from page 26)

saries to sign an ignominious armistice on November 11. Unity of national spirit in America had been shown by the official announcement that the total number of subscriptions was estimated at excess of \$21,000,000.

The achievement in the Fourth loan drive of Allegheny county stands out as truly amazing when it is considered that during the greater part of the campaign the Spanish influenza caused the holding of public meetings to be banned by the State Department of Health. Spectacular methods of many kinds were resorted to by the workers, thousands of whom in this county alone abandoned their own business and employment to aid in this tremendous and important task.

In the early days of the flotation of Liberty loans, the general public in this district, as well as throughout the nation, was uninformed as to many phases of bond buying and selling. A sweeping campaign of education was necessarily the first step to be taken. Four-minute men night after night harrangued briefly the audiences in theatres and motion picture places. Financial editors wrote articles for newspapers and magazines, telling in simple language just what it meant to be a bond owner and how anyone might own a bond. Schools and churches helped to carry the message to the people. The country was flooded with descriptive circulars and pamphlets telling how easy payment plans had been arranged so that even the indigent could buy bonds.

(Continued on page 29)



Left to Right—Mrs. Leonard G. Woods, Mrs. Christine Miller Clemson, Mrs. E. V. Babcock (Chief Marshal of Parade), Mrs. Nathaniel Spear, Mrs. Mary Black Snyder Drew.

FOUR LIBERTY LOANS OVERSUBSCRIBED.

(Continued from page 27)

In Pittsburgh parades were numerous during each of the four Liberty Loan campaigns. Patriotic, fraternal and religious organizations of all kinds joined in and the public was kept constantly keyed to a high pitch of enthusiasm. "If you can't fight, your money can! Come across!" was the cry that reverberated incessantly and blared its message in gaudy colors from billboards. If "German thoroughness" ever deserved laudation, what does "American thoroughness" merit?

War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps were innovations but this idea was put across by the same kind of campaigns of education. Children in the public, parochial and Sunday schools were taught that to buy one of these stamps was to help the American soldiers defeat the German soldiers. Thousands of the tots, who in future years will look back with pride upon the fact that they helped to win the war, saved their pennies and instead of buying candy bought thrift stamps. Amazing totals were poured into the government treasury by this means. What chance did the Prussian warlords ever have against such team work as this? NO CHANCE!



Mothers of Democracy in Parade.



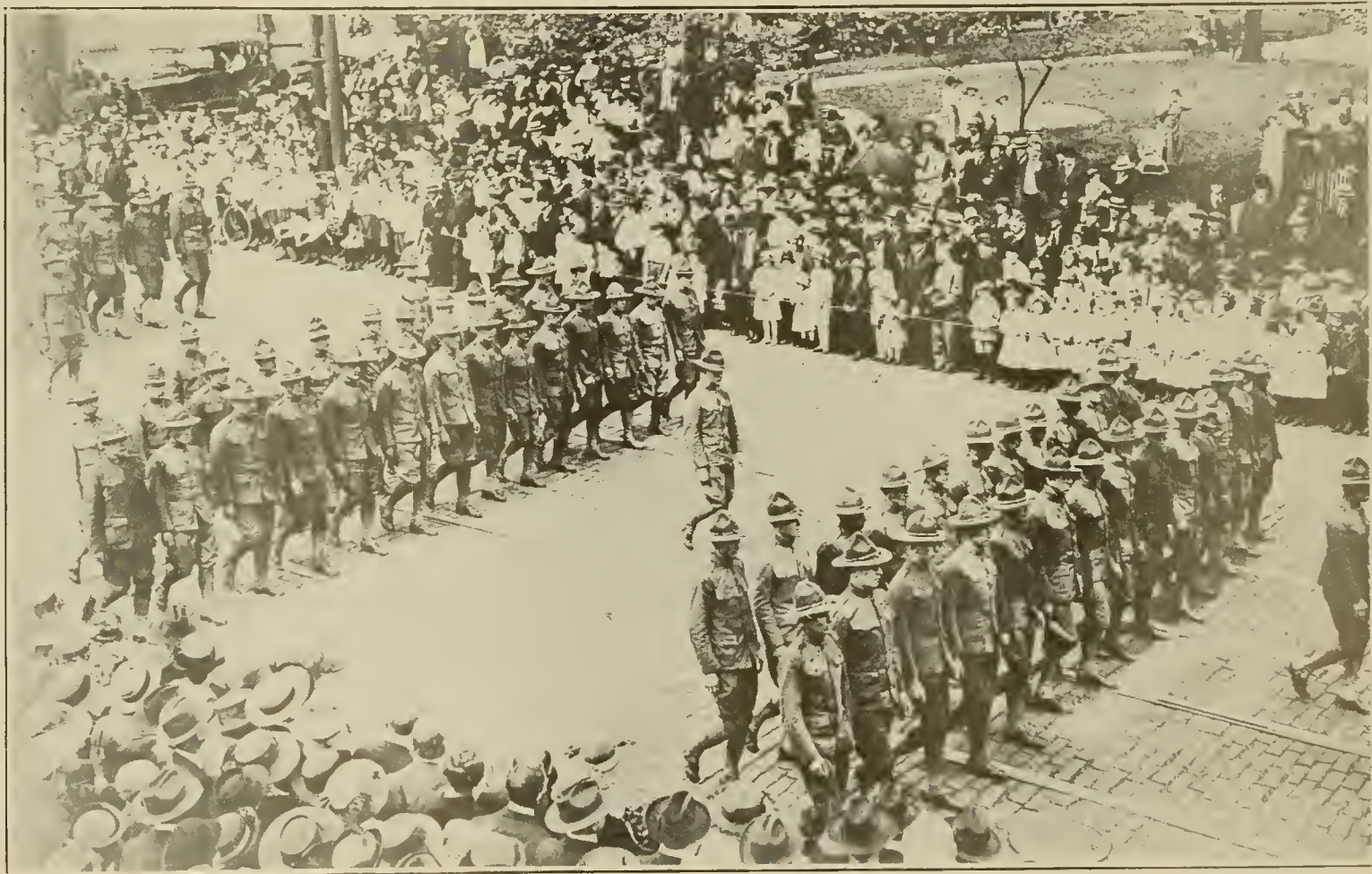
Mothers of Democracy in Parade.

THE MOTHERS—GOD BLESS THEM!

The Mothers of Democracy sprang into being almost overnight. Col. Frank Cochen, commanding a regiment of Allegheny county "draftees," came up from Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., and addressed a great meeting of soldier mothers. He brought greetings from the boys in training. He and others urged the mothers of soldiers to form themselves into an organization for mutual comfort and consolation during the trying days ahead.

Of course the mothers would get letters from their boys. Some of the letters would contain items of interest to other mothers. Why not get together and exchange news and ideas, while all the time backing up their boys at the front and praying for their safe return? Purely personal letters need not be read in public, of course, but not all of them would be purely personal.

(Continued on page 34)



1917 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Soldiers from Pitt and Tech in Liberty Loan Parade.

THE MOTHERS—GOD BLESS THEM!

(Continued from page 32)

A big meeting was held in Syria Mosque. Thousands of mothers attended, their souls alight with the flame of Liberty. Pride in possession of soldier sons, anxiety for their welfare and, above all, patient and enduring mother love that could do more to sustain the morale of the boys than all the other influences with which they might be surrounded, glowed in the eyes of these brave women. Mothers who had been almost overwhelmed by the sacrifice they were making, were given new courage. That mysterious something, known to the cold blooded scientific world as "mob psychology," began to get in its work. From that time on, scarcely a mother wept, perhaps. Anyway, they marched in all the numerous parades, their heads held high, knowing full well the part they were playing in freeing the world from bondage. In turn, they inspired the throngs of spectators. Those who thought they had given something were led to consider what these mothers were giving. Then they bared their heads and silently resolved to give more. Long live the Mothers of Democracy!



Red Cross Nurses in Parade, Knitting for the Navy.

HAIL TO THE RED CROSS!

An angel of mercy hovering over bloody battlefields and tenderly caring for the fallen, the Red Cross has rightfully earned its appellation, the "Greatest Mother in the World." Ministering to men wounded in battle is but one of the numerous activities of the Red Cross. Through this organization, food is sent to our men in enemy prison camps. Through it gifts are sent to our soldiers. It is tireless and never sleeps. From the moment it became certain that the United States must enter the war, this agency has been indefatigable in doing for American soldiers and their families at home what could be done in no other way.

Letters from our boys "over there" tell us that the Red Cross has been "on the job." That is enough for us. It tells us more than dry statistics ever could, although statistical evidence is not lacking to prove that the Red Cross for a long, long time has been the soldier's best friend. Hence we are glad to have given our mite to its support and we hope to have the privilege of doing so again.

Many branches and units of the Red Cross have been formed in Allegheny county and surrounding counties since Uncle Sam took off his coat and sailed into the fray. Thousands of women here and elsewhere have given their time, money and energy to the furtherance of its great work.



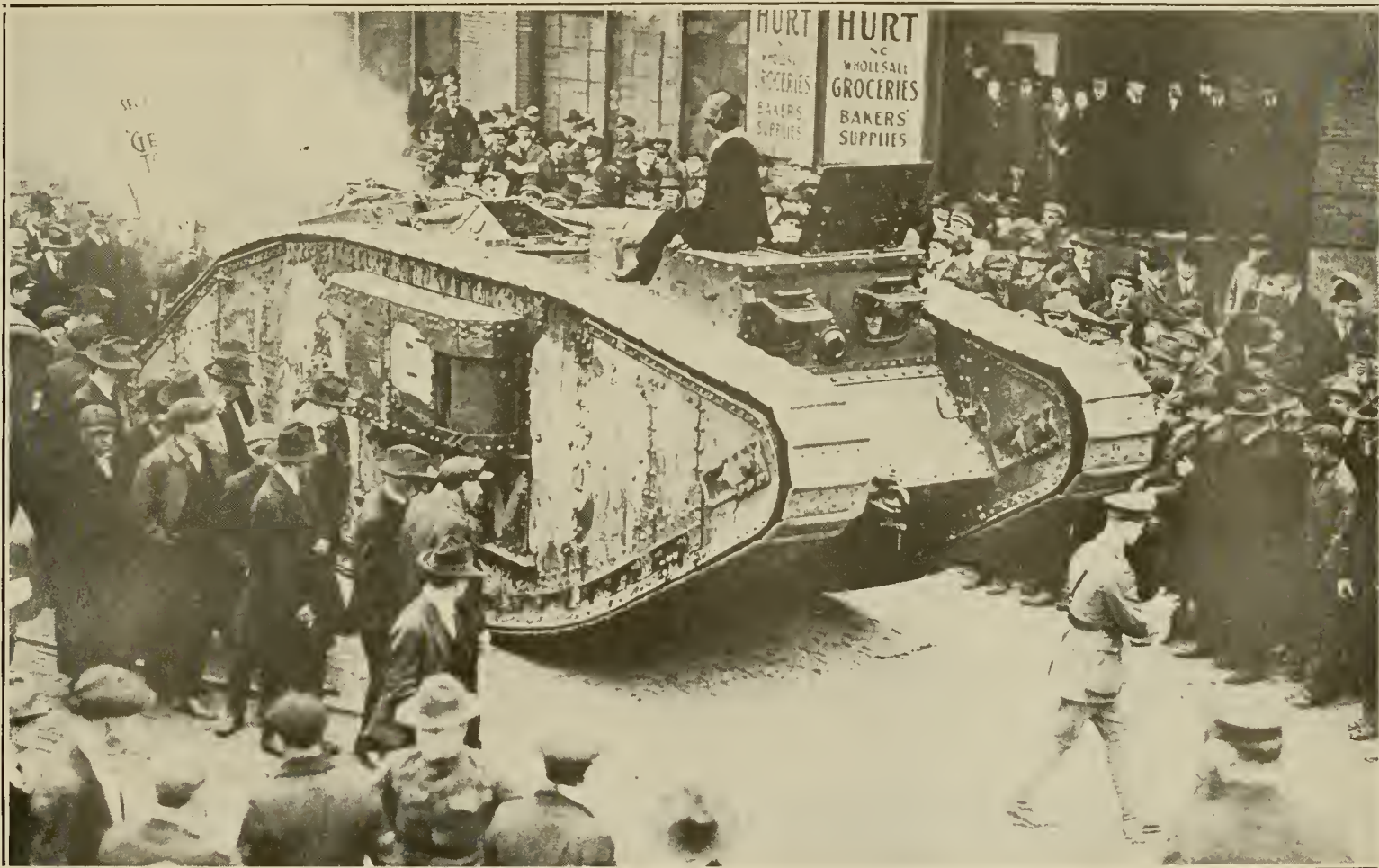
Girls from Munitions Factory, Carrying Flags of Allies in Parade.

BRITISH TANK STIRS CITY.

The coming to Pittsburgh of the British tank "Brittania" aroused the populace to a high pitch of enthusiasm. This very iron demon of destruction had hurled havoc into the ranks of the Huns in some of the fiercest fighting in France. When it rumbled up Fifth avenue it typified to all beholders the might that would sooner or later crush the hopes of the Prussian tyrants for world domination and send them back to their lairs beaten and cringing for mercy from their conquerors, whom they had sought to destroy.

When on Sunday, April 28, 1918, the day following its arrival, the tank rested on Flagstaff Hill in Schenley Park, it was viewed by no less than a million Americans. They crowded as close as possible to the "Brittania," which was used as a rostrum for speakers and singers. The throng would not be content with a mere sight of the powerful machine that had helped so valiantly in the winning of the war. Every beholder wanted to touch it, look into it, to ask questions about it and to compare it with pictures they had seen of similar machines.

As an aid to recruiting, the coming of the tank exerted a powerful force. It proved to be a great stimulus to the spirit of the people. The effect was surprising and men rushed in great numbers to enlist. Those who, for various reasons, could not enlist were deeply impressed with "Keep the Home Fires Burning," sung from the top of the tank by Miss Vera Kaighn.



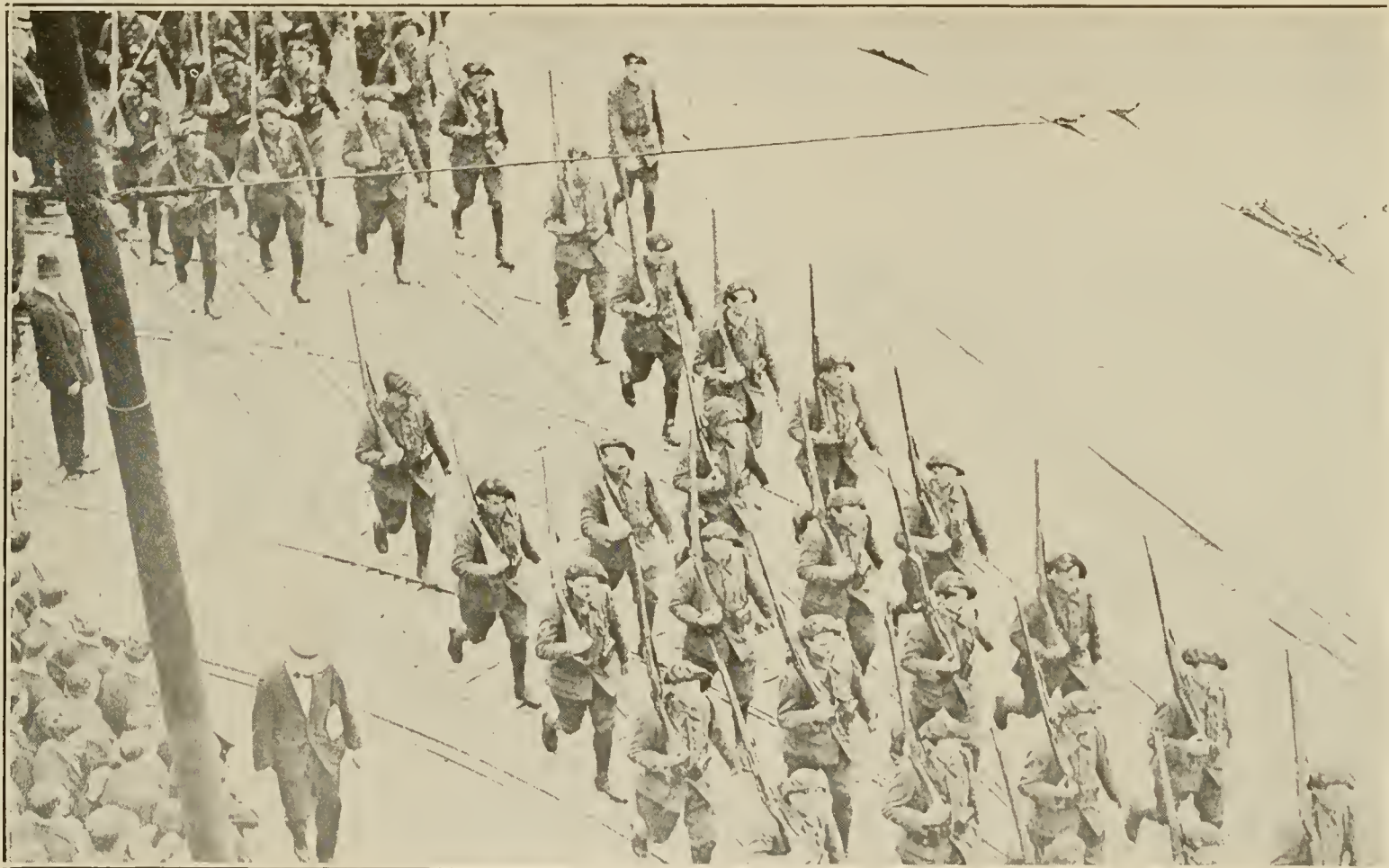
British Tank "Brittania" Arriving in Pittsburgh.



Airplane Flying Over Pittsburgh During Third Liberty Loan Drive.

AIRPLANE THRILLS CROWDS.

During the third Liberty Loan campaign, Lieut. Kenneth Moore flew from Dayton, O., to Pittsburgh and thrilled a million or more spectators with a daring flight exhibition over the city and its environs. "Dicing with death" is too weak a metaphor to convey truly an idea of the marvelous tail-spins, nose-dive, loop-the-loops and other maneuvers which this valiant birdman showed the local populace. It was only one of a number of such exhibitions given here during America's participation in the great war, but it was one of the best. The accompanying picture shows Lieut. Moore at his dizzy task.



Blue Devils of France Arriving in Pittsburgh.

BLUE DEVILS IN PITTSBURGH

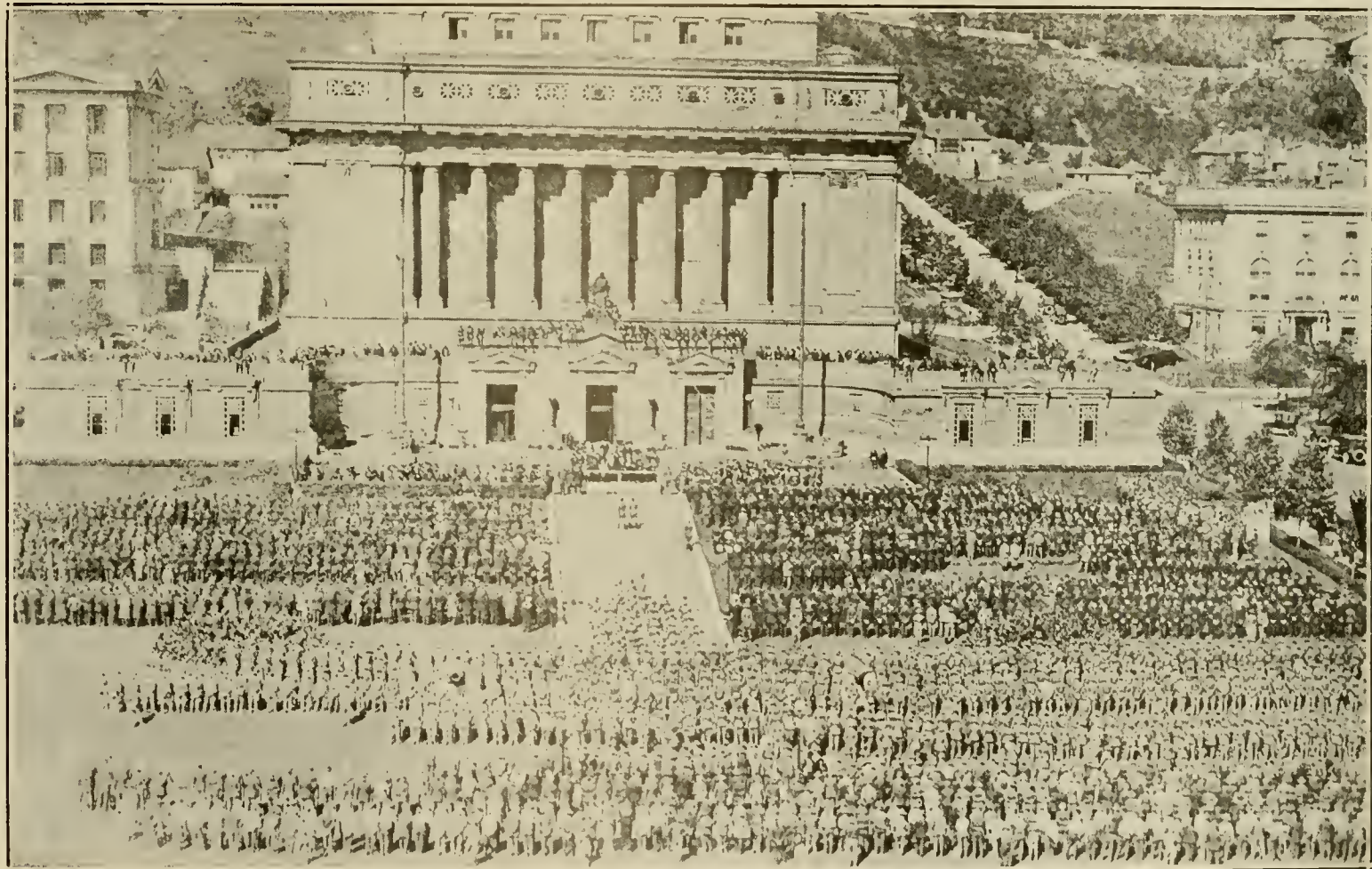
When the Blue Devils, the famous Alpine fighters of France, arrived here they were received with open arms by the local public. No body of soldiers, not even our own, could have evoked greater enthusiasm by a public appearance. The quickness, jauntiness even, of their step as they paraded down Fifth avenue and up Liberty avenue, aroused flattering comment.

With bugles blaring, these heroes, every man of whom had seen service on the firing line and many of whom had been wounded in action, proudly carried their beloved tri-color aloft as they marched through the throngs of cheering spectators lining the sidewalks and looking down from windows of skyscrapers. It was an inspiration to behold them and wonder ceased that the Huns had nicknamed them the "Blue Devils," just as they had dubbed the warriors from Bonnie Scotland the "Ladies from Hell." The Blue Devils were feted and dined while here and were given a standing invitation to come again. Pa Pitt's latch-string is always out to such as they.

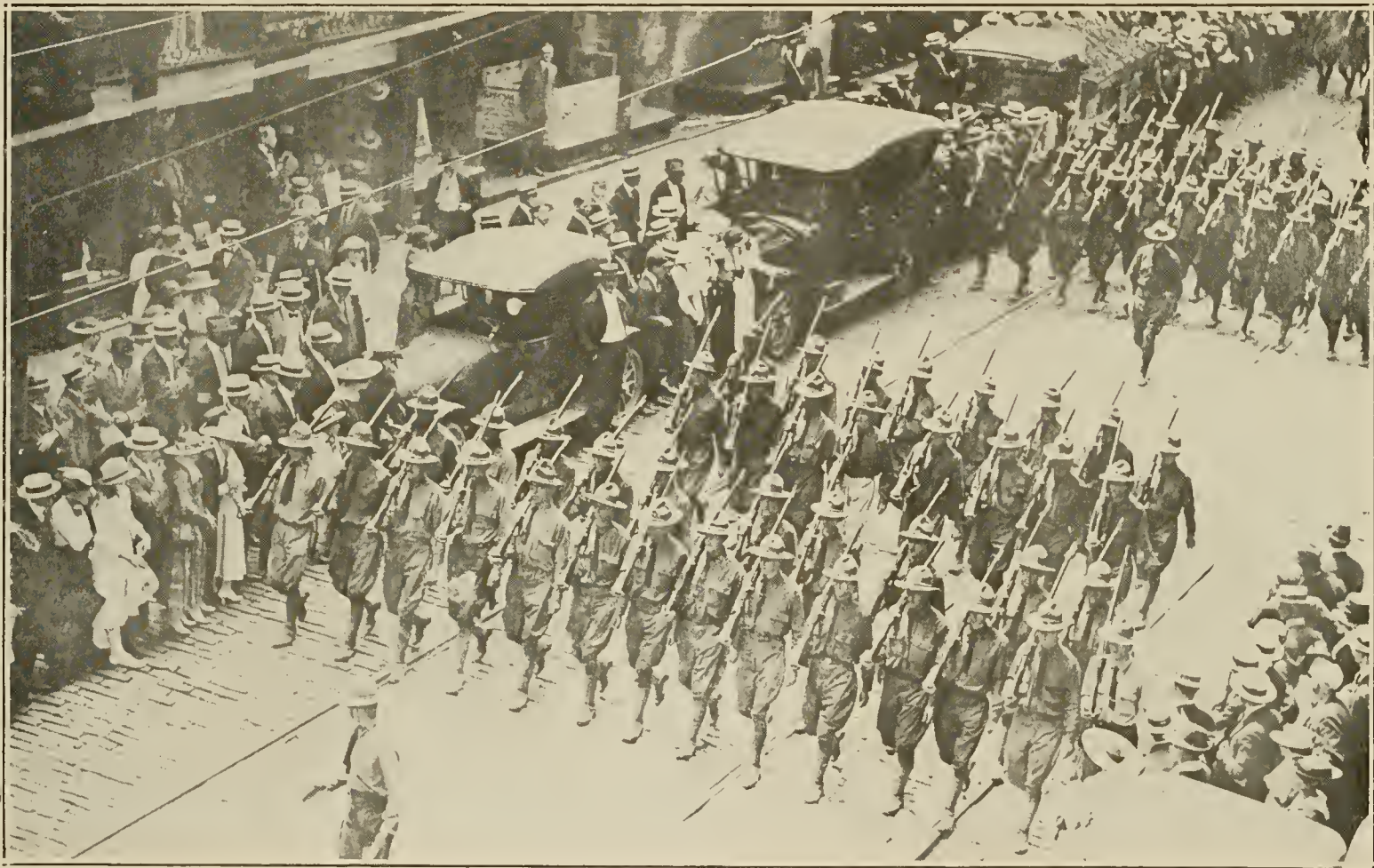
PITT SOLDIERS SWORN IN.

Few sights more impressive have been seen in Pittsburgh during the war than that of the student soldiers of the University of Pittsburgh taking the oath in becoming a part of the United States military forces.

The accompanying picture shows the students to whom the oath was administered, in front of Soldiers Memorial Hall, Fifth avenue and Bigelow boulevard. Fitting ceremonies marked the occasion and prayer was offered for the triumph of right, truth and justice and the success of American arms in the great war. Pitt has an immense honor roll of men in active service, many of whom won honors "over there."



Soldiers of University of Pitt Being Sworn Into Service



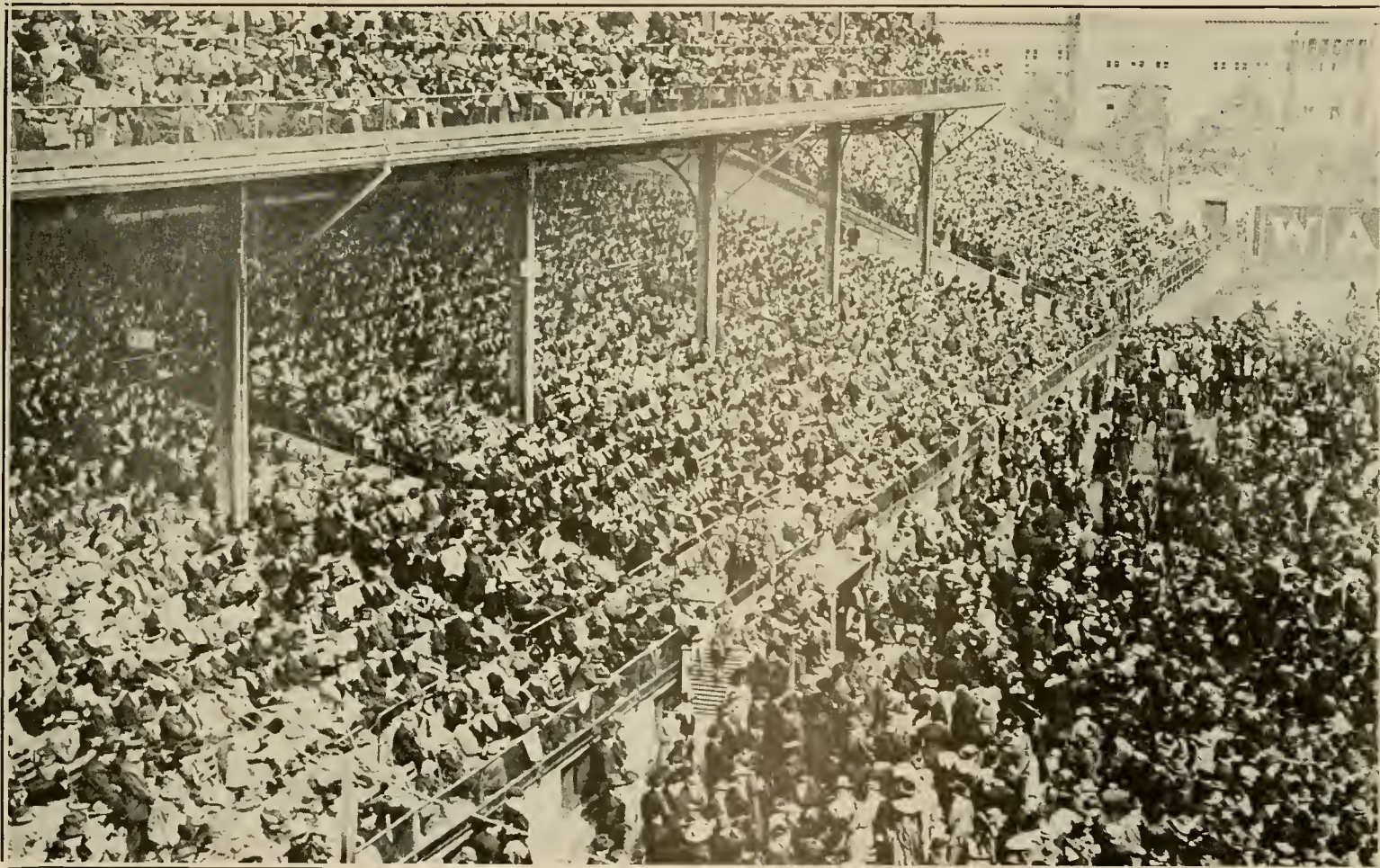
Carnegie Teck Soldiers Marching in Smithfield Street.

CARNEGIE TECH MEN READY

With many Tech men already fighting valiantly for their beloved country, the Carnegie Institute of Technology in a remarkably short time was transformed into Reserve Officers' Training camp, a great military school in which men were prepared for battle and for leadership. Barracks were erected on the campus. Trenches were dug by the men on Flagstaff Hill in Schenley Park. The men were drilled briskly and sent on long hikes daily.

Maj. Hilliard Lyle, who saw service in France with the Canadian Overseas Forces, came here and took charge. Later, Col. John C. W. Brooks, U. S. A., retired, a West Pointer and veteran, came here from Los Angeles, Cal., and took charge as commandant at Tech. In a picture herewith, some of the Tech student soldiers are shown marching in a Pittsburgh street.

Maj. Lyle is one of the few remaining members of the original "Princess Pat" regiment. He won the Distinguished Service Order, with two bars.

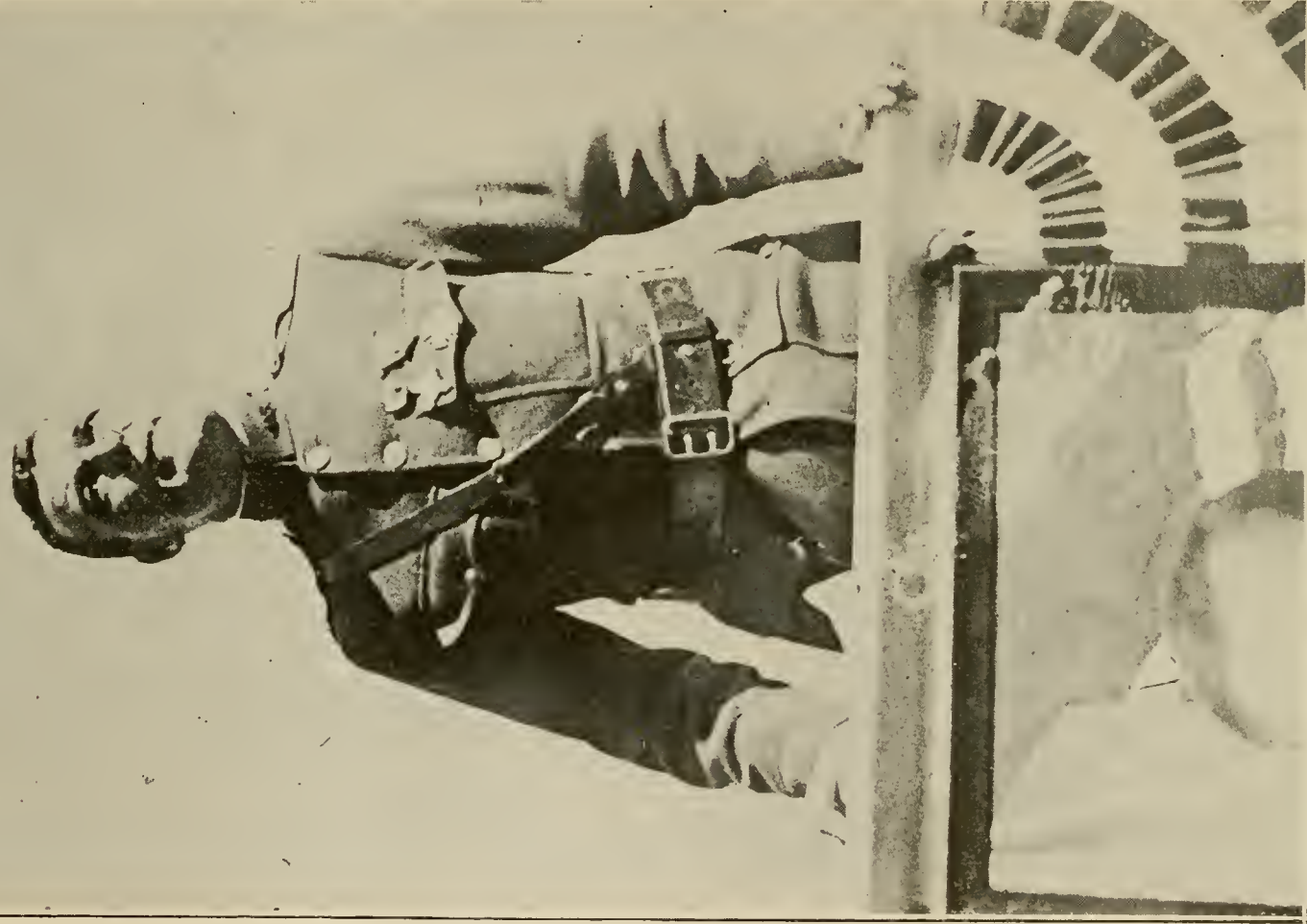


Just a Small Part of Mammoth Crowd at Forbes Field on Remembrance Day.

REMEMBRANCE DAY

Remembrance Day at Forbes Field, when nearly 50,000 persons paid tribute to Pittsburgh's heroes of the great war, living and dead, was a never-to-be-forgotten occasion. The magnitude of the gathering was surpassed only by the patriotic spirit and reverent attitude of those who attended. Reserved sections of the immense grandstand were occupied by Civil War veterans, the Mothers of Democracy, hundreds of student soldiers from Pitt and Tech and by other patriotic organizations. Every seat was taken and the standing room in the immense stands was packed. Then the gates were thrown open and the larger part of the great baseball field quickly filled with spectators.

A band of almost 500 musicians played. Men prominent in local and national affairs, also convalescent wounded soldiers, addressed the throng. Cheer leaders appeared and a mighty shout went up from the assembled thousands.



CAPT. WALTER FLANNERY
Pittsburgh's Hero of the Marne Speaking at Forbes Field.

CAPT. FLANNERY HONORED

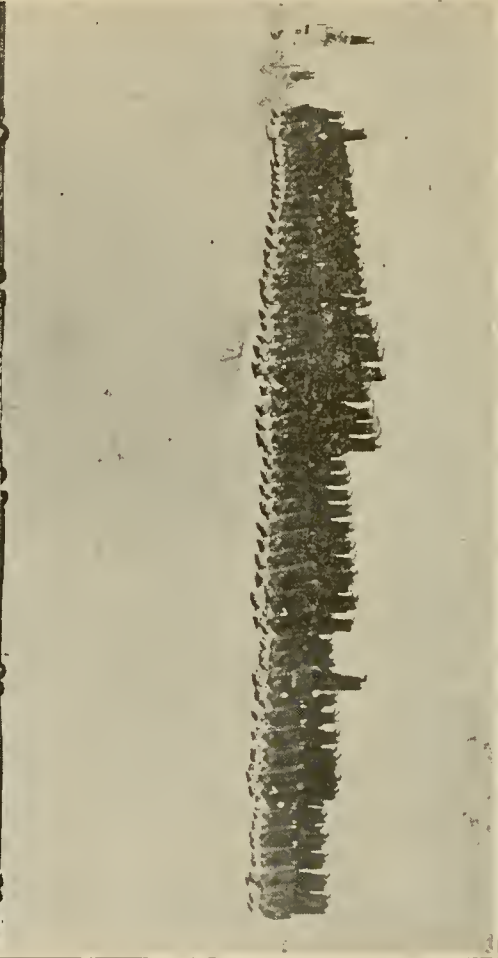
Capt. Walter Flannery of Pittsburgh, was given an ovation when he appeared as a speaker at the Remembrance Day exercises at Forbes Field. His exploits had become known. He won the Croix de Guerre, the coveted French war cross, when, during the Second Battle of the Marne, he twice swam the Marne River, rescuing a wounded French soldier who had been captured by the Germans, but had escaped and managed to drag himself to the brink of the river, opposite where Capt. Flannery's company was stationed. The rescue was accomplished under machine gun fire from the German positions.



Pittsburgh Soldiers at Camp Hancock, Going Over the Top.



Pittsburgh Soldiers at Camp Hancock Charging.

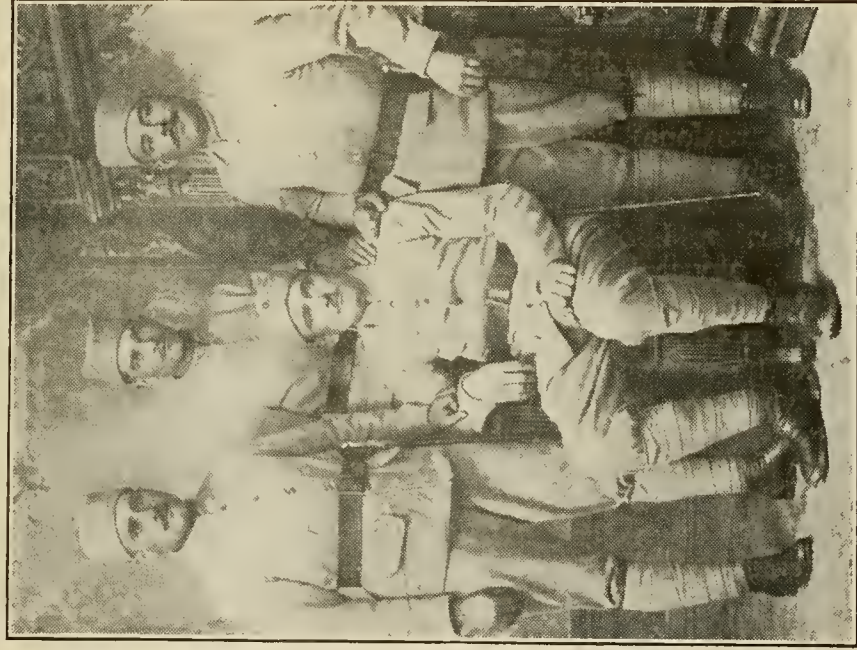


Pittsburgh Polish-Falcons at Camp.

POLES GREAT FIGHTERS

Pittsburgh is the national headquarters city of the Polish Falcons Alliance of America, which has sent close to 10,000 of its male members to France to fight the Huns. How well they fought is known to army officers, who have unreservedly classified them as "ideal soldiers." The alliance for the past 25 years has extensively promoted the training physically and in a military way of its men and women members, who, just prior to the great war, numbered 22,000.

This order has been ably headed by Dr. T. A. Starzynski of the South Side, Pittsburgh. Long before the war, asked its members to attend military schools to train as officers, so that when the time came to fight for Poland the men would be ready. A great officers' training camp later was established at Cambridge Springs, Pa., the whole expense being borne by the Falcons. From there the officers were sent to the mobilization point, Camp Niagara-on-the-Lake. The French government is said to have helped to get them across the Atlantic. At all events, once there, they fought like heroes. The accompanying picture was taken at Camp Niagara-on-the-Lake.



Four of Pittsburgh's Serbians Who Fought for Democracy.

SONS OF SERBIA VOLUNTEER

Of the 20,000 Serbian volunteers who have gone from the United States to fight for democracy since the beginning of the world war, Pittsburgh has furnished a large share. The accompanying picture shows some of the sons of Serbia who went from this city to battle for the supreme cause of justice and to liberate their much oppressed country from the yoke of Austria-Hungary. Pittsburgh has contributed very extensively to this contingent for the reason that the Steel City is recognized as a large Serbian center.

The Serbian volunteers were trained in Lewis, Canada, where the mobilization was organized by a famous Serbian patriot, Col. M. Pribicevic, and was later carried on by that hero of the many military exploits in Russia, Maj. S. Gaich of the Serbian army. The Serbian society, Sreobran, took a prominent part in Liberty Loan campaigns in America and greatly assisted in the recruiting campaign also. Col. Pribicevic came to America especially for the recruiting and mobilization work.

CZECHO-SLOVAK HEROES

The public generally knew little about the great recruiting movement, of which Pittsburgh was one of the centers, by means of which a great number of soldiers from America were added to the valiant Czecho-Slovak army, whose brilliant feats in the world war will never be forgotten. Lieut. John Jancek headed the Pittsburgh staff and great numbers of men were recruited here. New York was the center to a great extent of the Bohemian work in America. Chicago was made the base of activities in the West. Thomas G. Masaryk, president of the Czecho-Slovak Provisional government, visited Pittsburgh and heavy recruiting followed his visit.

The Slovak League of America, with dozens of Czech language newspapers in its control or favorably inclined toward it, and the Bohemian National Alliance were taken over as organizations for the ends of the National council in Paris. The work here was capably handled and the Czecho-Slovaks proved themselves heroes "over there." When the red and white ensigns of Bohemia fought their way to the coast and prepared to occupy Vladivostok, correspondents of United States newspapers cabled the news home. The most marvelous expedition, in the opinion of Allied military staffs, ever completed since warfare became known as a science, was that of the Czecho-Slovak army of Siberia.



Officers Who Trained Pittsburgh Czercho-Slovaks How to Fight for Democracy.



MAYOR E. V. BABCOCK, Mayor of Pittsburgh

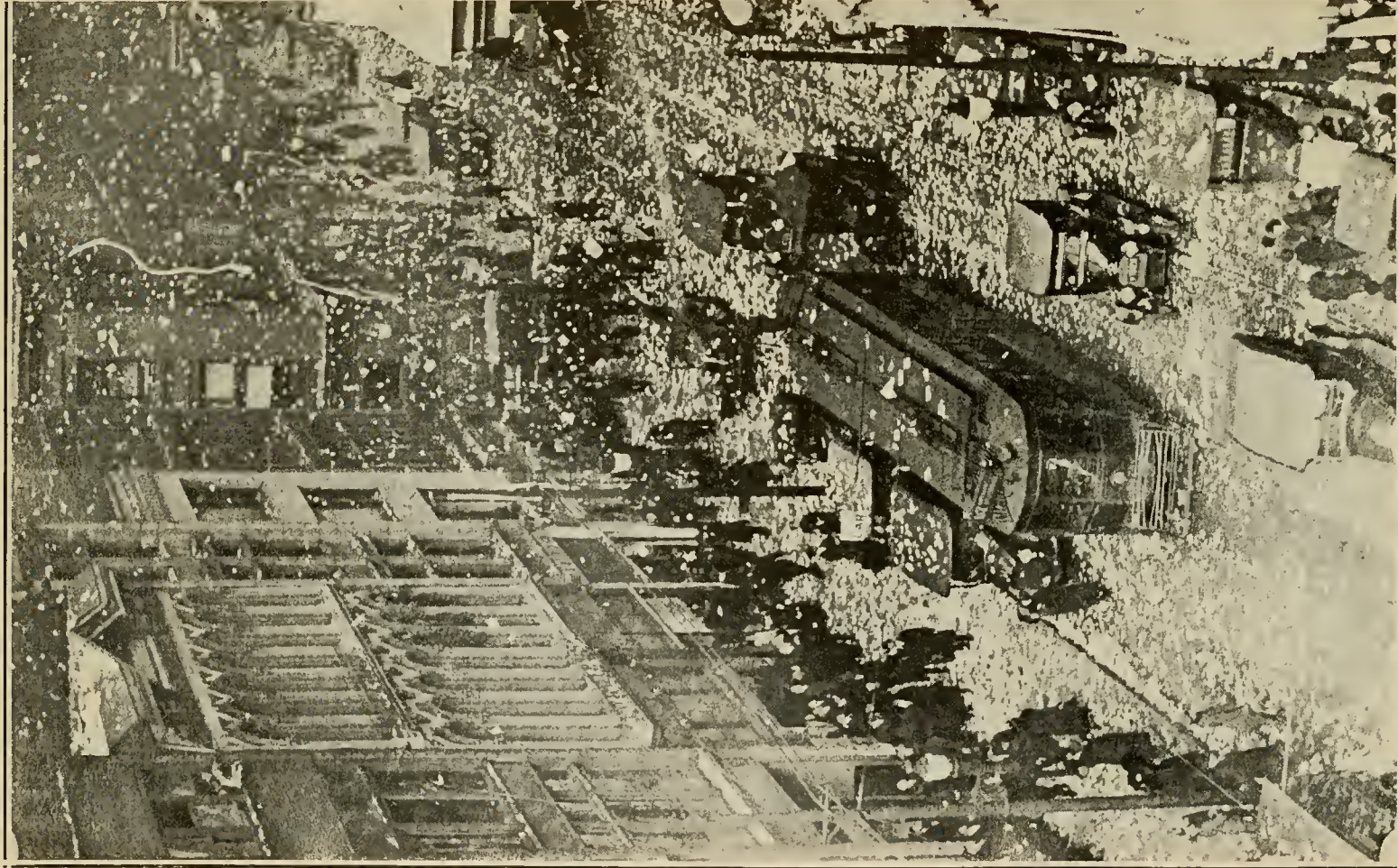
MAYOR PROCLAIMS HOLIDAY

When the news of the Hun surrender reached Pittsburgh, the spontaneity with which the people of the Steel City responded to the victory call prompted Mayor E. V. Babcock to proclaim a general celebration. He called for a parade, which was held in the afternoon, but the paraders could scarcely be distinguished from the solid mass of spectators which packed the downtown streets, surging over the sidewalks and outside the curbing.

The mayor's proclamation, issued verbally and through the newspapers, urging that all business as far as possible be suspended, was as follows:

"In particular all activities are asked to cease for five minutes at 12 o'clock noon; street car traffic, motor vehicles, mill machinery, etc., coming to a complete stop; every person stopping in his tracks, men with heads uncovered, and the five minutes be devoted to prayers of gratitude and thanksgiving.

"I further request," said the mayor, "that the balance of the day be given up to a general, promiscuous jollification, the blowing of whistles, the ringing of bells and parades with and without music that will permit every citizen, man and woman, boy and girl, to participate in the city's celebration over the victorious cessation of hostilities."



Pittsburgh's Paper Snow Storm When Peace Was Declared.

WILD PEACE CELEBRATION

Madness seized America and pandemonium mbroke loose in Pittsburgh when the announcement of supreme victory in the world war came from President Wilson at Washington, D. C., an announcement thoroughly confirmed and whose authenticity was unquestionable. The big scrap was over "over there." The historical moment of supreme success for American and Allied arms found the Steel City ready to join in the general rejoicing.

"Ill stand for no nonsense from the Americans," the German Kaiser had said to Ambassador Gerard.

(Continued on Page 64)

WILD PEACE CELEBRATION

(Continued from Page 63)

Pittsburgh and the rest of America had given him his answer.

From the high up places of Pittsburgh's loftiest skyscrapers a ton or more of confetti, small bits of paper and streamers of paper floated and fluttered to the streets below. A snowstorm of the white and red and blue fragments filled the air. The streets began to fill with merry-makers as the news was flashed about the city and its environs by newspapers, by word of mouth, by telephone and all other means of communication. Like wildfire the word spread that the armistice had been signed and the Huns had, in effect, laid down their arms in ignominious recognition that to struggle further would be useless.

(Continued on Page 65)

WILD PEACE CELEBRATION

(Continued from Page 64)

Parades formed as offices, stores, shops and mills were abandoned. Bells clanged loudly and to the din, which almost drowned the shouts of the populace were added the sound of many bands playing, the measured tolling of the bell on old City Hall, pounded in turns by men with a sledgehammer; the shrieking of sirens and mill whistles, the deep screeching of steamboat whistles and the booming and cracking of guns and other weapons fired in the air. It mattered not that a celebration of almost equal proportions had been held in this city a few days before, when a mistaken report had reached America that the armistice had been signed. This time no mistake had been made. President Wilson himself was authority for that. The fighting was over. There would be no more bloodshed in this war and "the boys" would come home in due time.

(Continued on Page 66)

WILD PEACE CELEBRATION

(Continued from Page 65)

All former celebrations in Pittsburgh were exceeded by this one. From long before daylight until long after the next midnight, the downtown section of the city was jammed with hysterical patriots who wept, laughed, shouted and sang their praise of the brave lads who had beaten the picked troops of the greatest military machine the world ever saw. The Yankees had added new laurels to those won by their forefathers who bore arms in freedom's cause. Mayor Babcock's proclamation, calling for a cessation of business as far as possible and for a great parade in the afternoon, met a ready response. November 11, 1918, was red letter day in the history of the Steel City and of America.

Never before had the city received such splendid news, nor is it conceivable that a more glorious triumph will ever be recorded in American annals. "We, the people," vented our enthusiasm in true American style.



ROBERT GARLAND



ENOCH RAUH



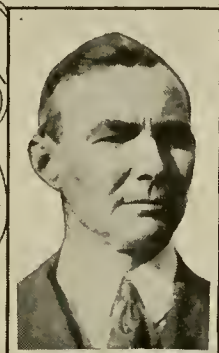
W.Y. ENGLISH



JOHN H. DAILEY



W.H. ROBERTSON



P.J. MCARDLE



JOHN S. HERRON, President.

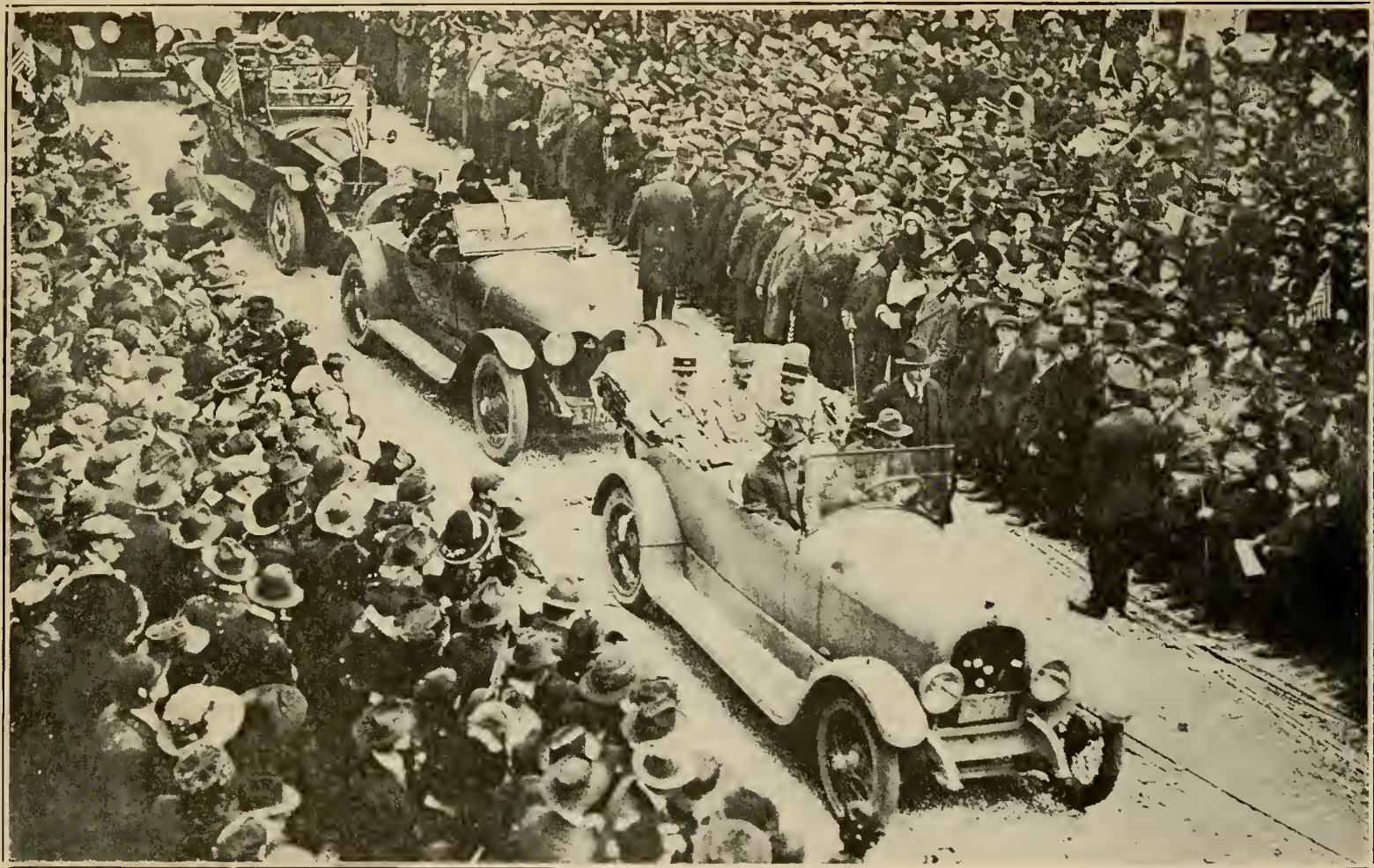


DANIEL WINTERS



WILLIAM BURKE

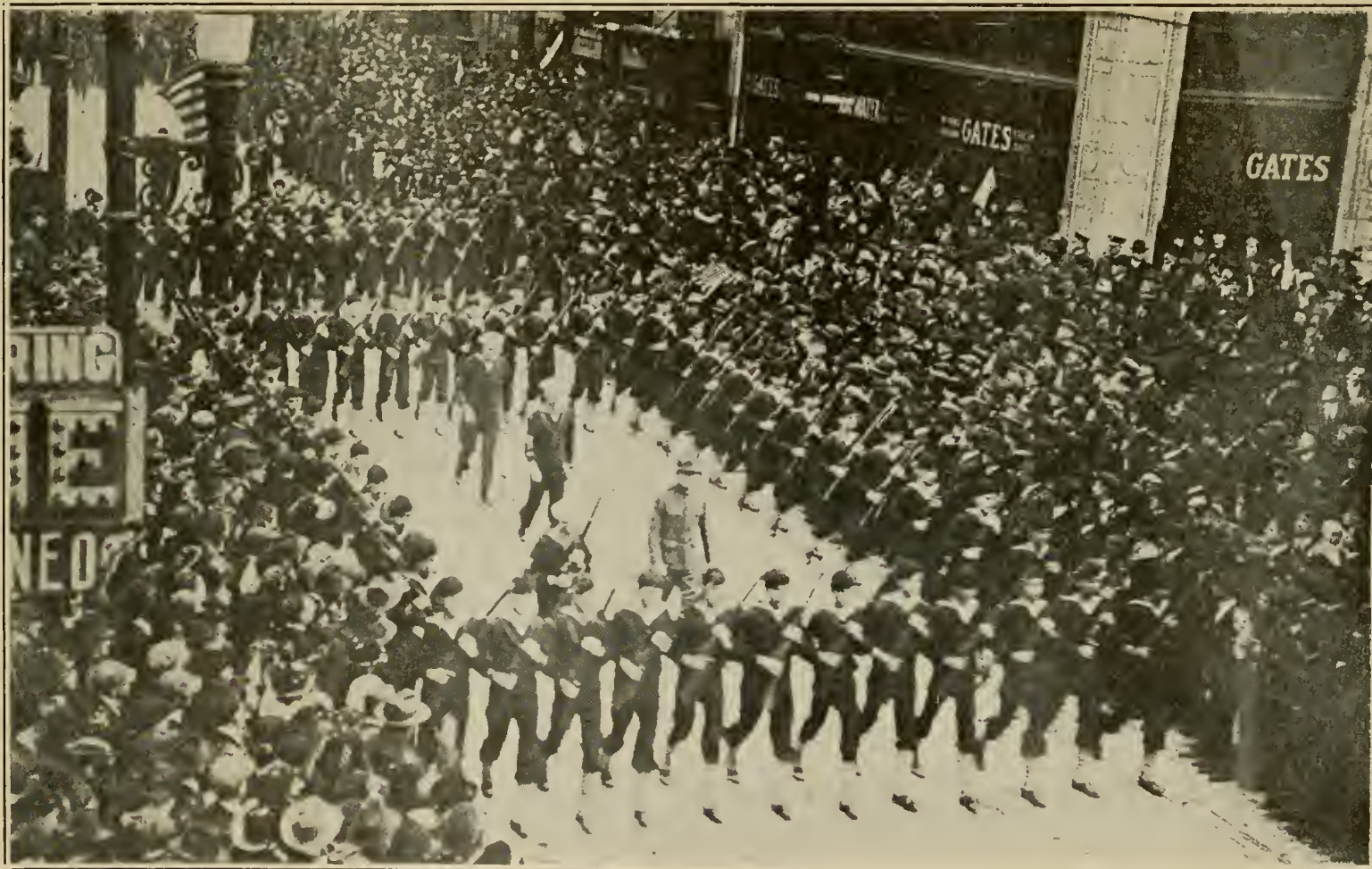
Councilmen of Pittsburgh Who Took Active Part in War Work in City.]



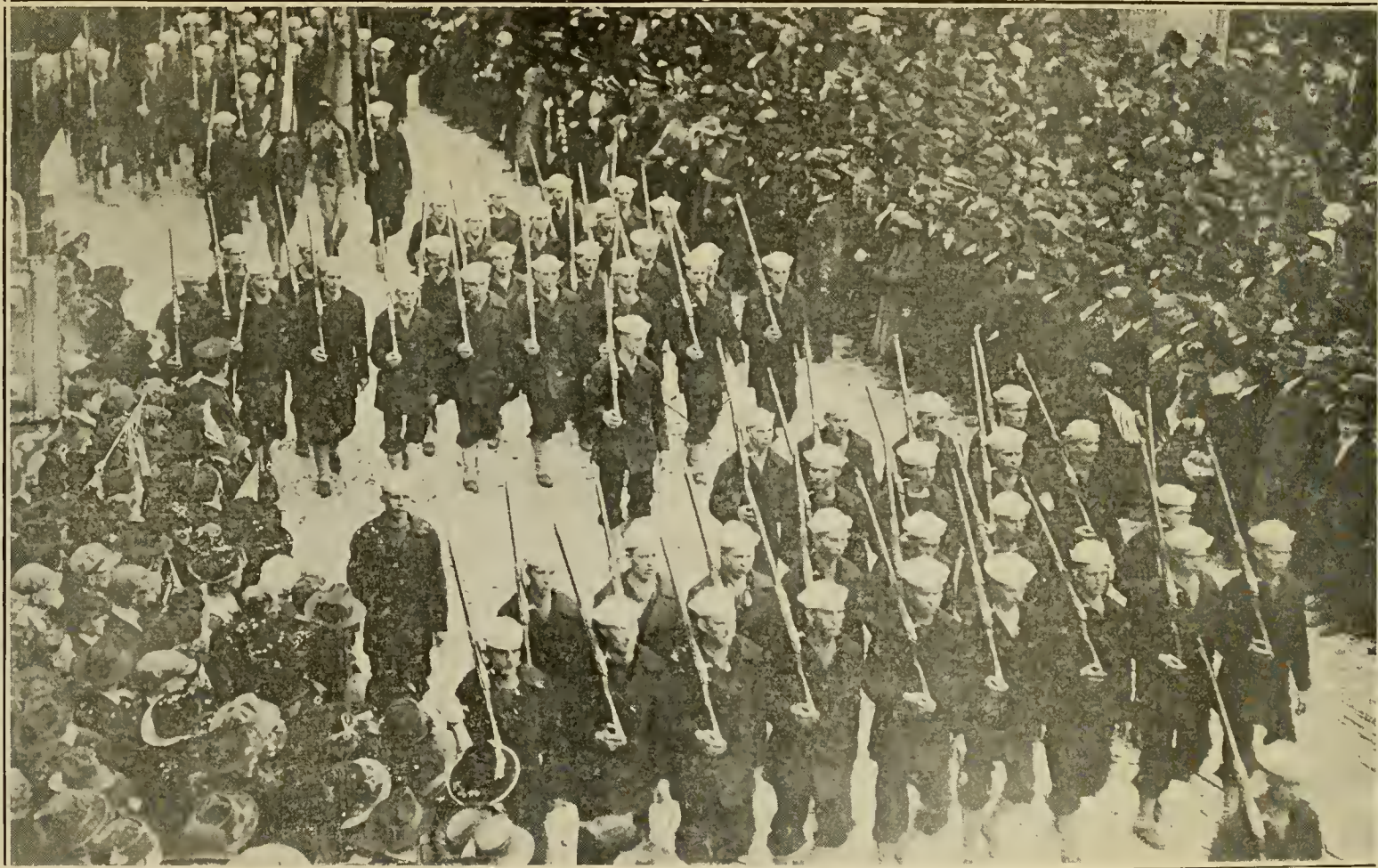
French Officers in Parade on Day of Peace Celebration.



Fifth Avenue at Noon on Day of Peace Celebration.



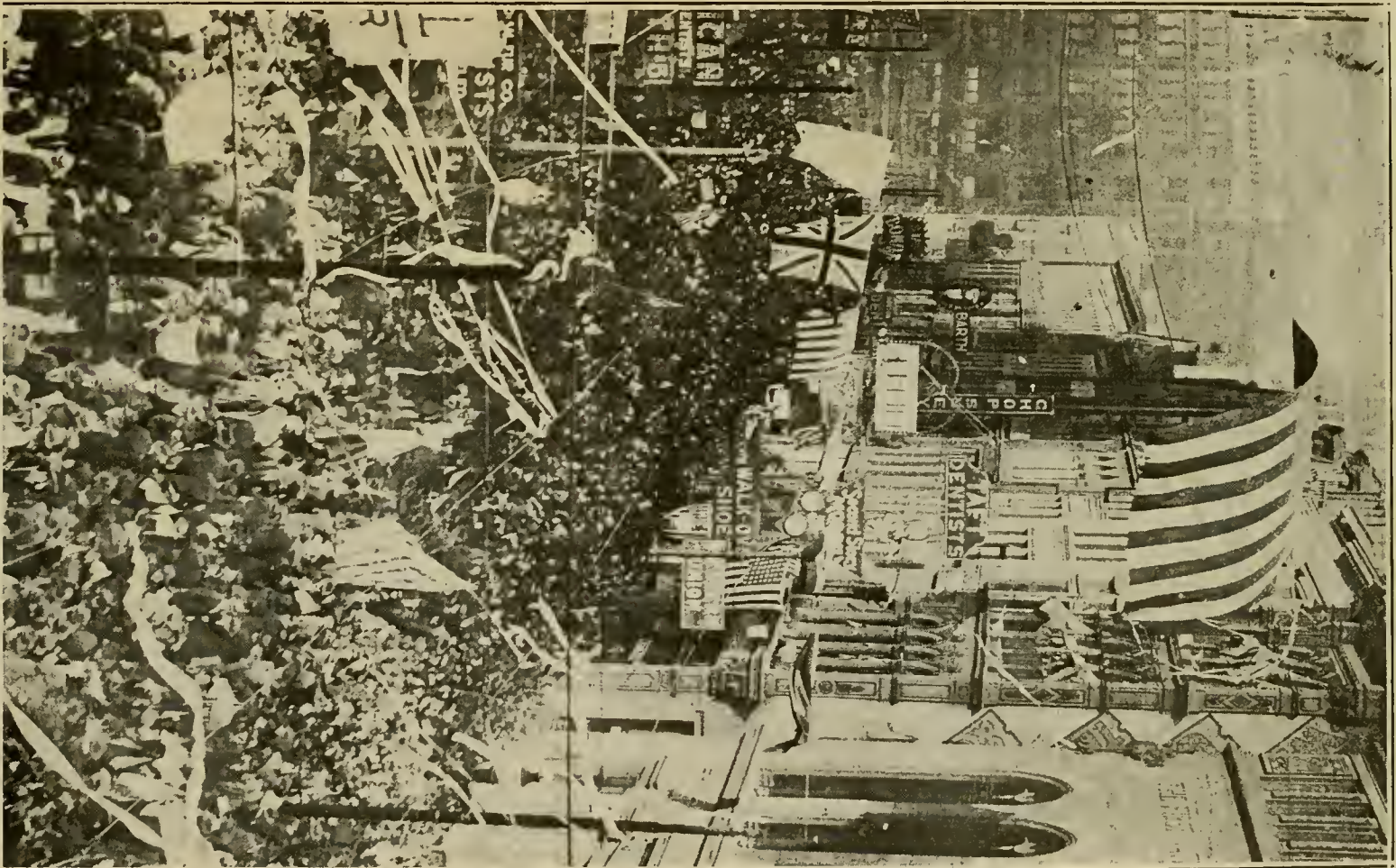
Another Parade Scene on: Day of Peace Celebration.



Parade in Afternoon on Day of Peace Celebration.



Parade Scene on Fifth Avenue on Day of Peace Celebration.



Looking Down Fifth Avenue On Peace Celebration Day.



Soldiers Marching in Parade.

CHRONOLOGY.

October 15—Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria.
 October 16—France declares war on Bulgaria.
 October 19—Russia and Italy declare war on Bulgaria.
 November 9—Italian liner *Anacona* torpedoed.
 December 4—Ford "peace party" sails for Europe.
 December 15—Sir John Douglas Haig succeeds Sir John French as chief of English armies on west front

1916

January 9—British Evacuate Gallipoli peninsula.
 January 13—Austrians capture Cetinje, capital of Montenegro.
 February 22—Crown prince's army begins attack on Verdun.
 March 8—Germany declares war on Portugal.
 March 15—Austria-Hungary declares war on Portugal.
 March 24—Steamer *Sussex* torpedoed and sunk.
 April 18—President Wilson sends note to Germany.
 April 19—President Wilson speaks to Congress, explaining diplomatic situation.
 April 30—Irish revolution suppressed.
 May 4—Germany makes promise to change methods of submarine warfare.
 May 13—Austrians begin great offensive against Italians in Trentino.

June 5—Lord Kitchener lost with cruiser *Hampshire*.
 July 1—British and French begin great offensive on the Somme.
 July 6—David Lloyd George appointed secretary of war.
 July 9—German merchant submarine *Deutschland* arrives at Baltimore.
 July 23—Gen. Kuropatkin's army wins battle near Riga.
 August 2—French take *Fleury*.
 August 3—Sir Roger Casement executed for treason.
 August 27—Italy declares war on Germany; Rumania enters war on side of Allies.
 August 29—Field Marshal von Hindenburg made chief of staff of German armies, succeeding Gen. von Falkenhayn.

September 14—British for first time use "tanks."
 October 8—German submarines sink six merchant ships off Nantucket, Mass.
 November 2—Germans and Austrians proclaim new kingdom of Poland, of territory captured from Russia.
 November 6—Submarine sinks British passenger steamer *Arabia*.
 November 7—Cardinal Mercier protests against German deportation of Belgians; submarine sinks American steamer *Columbian*.
 November 25—Greek provisional government declares war on Germany and Bulgaria.
 November 28—Rumanian government abandons Bucharest and moves capital to Jassy.
 December 5—David Lloyd George accepts British premiership.
 December 12—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg announces in reichstag that Germany will propose peace.
 December 19—Lloyd George declines German peace proposals.
 December 26—Germany proposes to President Wilson "an immediate meeting of delegates of the belligerents."

1917

January 31—Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare.
 February 3—President Wilson reviews submarine controversy before Congress; United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany; American steamer *Housatonic* sunk without warning.
 February 14—Von Bernstorff sails for Germany.
 February 25—British under Gen. Maude capture Kut-el-Amara; submarine sinks liner *Laconia* without warning; many lost, including two Americans.
 February 26—President Wilson asks congress for authority to arm American merchant ships.
 February 28—Secretary Lansing makes public Zimmerman note to Mexico, proposing Mexican-Japanese-German alliance.
 March 9—President Wilson calls extra session of congress for April 16.
 March 11—British under Gen. Maude capture Bagdad; revolution starts in Petrograd.
 March 15—Czar Nicholas of Russia abdicates.
 April 2—President Wilson asks congress to declare that acts of Germany constitute

CHRONOLOGY.

1914

June 28—Archduke Ferdinand and wife assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia.

July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia

August 1—Germany declares war on Russia, and general mobilization is under way in France and Austria-Hungary.

August 2—German troops enter France at Cirey; Russian troops enter Germany at Schwidden; German army enters Luxembourg over protest and Germany asks Belgium for free passage of her troops.

August 4—France declares war on Germany; Germany declares war on Belgium; Great Britain sends Belgium neutrality ultimatum to Germany; British army mobilized, and state of war between Great Britain and Germany is declared. President Wilson issues neutrality proclamation.

August 5—Germans begin fighting on Belgian frontier; Germany asks for Italy's help.

August 6—Austria declares war on Russia.

August 8—Germans capture Liege. Portugal announces it will support Great Britain; British land troops in France.

August 10—France declares war on Austria-Hungary.

August 12—Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary; Montenegro declares war on Germany.

August 23—Japan declares war on Germany; Russia victorious in battles in East Prussia.

August 28—English win naval battle over German fleet near Helgoland.

September 1—Germans cross Marne; bombs dropped on Paris; Turkish army mobilized; Zeppelins drop bombs on Antwerp.

September 2—Government of France transferred to Bordeaux; Russian capture Lemberg.

September 6—French win battle of Marne.

September 7—Germans retreat from the Marne.

September 14—Battle of Aisne starts; German retreat halted.

October 10—Germans capture Antwerp.

October 29—Turkey begins war on Russia.

November 7—Tsingtao falls before Japanese troops.

November 9—German cruiser Emden destroyed.

December 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby, on English coast, killing 50 or more persons.

1915

January 24—British win naval battle in North Sea.

January 29—Russian army invades Hungary; German efforts to cross Aisne repulsed.

February 12—Germans drive Russians from positions in East Prussia, taking 26,000 prisoners.

February 17—Germans report they have taken 50,000 Russian prisoners in Mazurian Lake district.

February 18—German blockade of English and French coasts put into effect.

February 19-20—British and French fleets bombard Dardanelles forts.

March 4—Landing of allied troops on both sides of Dardanelles Straits reported.

March 22—Fort of Przemycl surrenders to Russians.

March 23—Allies land troops on Gallipoli peninsula.

May 7—Liner Lusitania torpedoed and sunk by German submarine off the coast of Ireland with the loss of more than 1,000 lives, 102 Americans.

May 23—Italy declares war on Austria.

June 3—Germans recapture Przemycl with Austrian help.

August 4—Germans occupy Warsaw.

August 21—Italy declares war on Turkey.

September 1—Ambassador Bernstorff announces Germans will sink no more liners without warning.

September 4—German submarine torpedoes liner Hesperian.

September 9—Germans make air raid on London, killing 20 persons and wounding 100 others; United States asks Austria to recall Ambassador Dumba.

September 25-30—Battle of Champagne, resulting in great advance for Allied armies.

October 5—Russia and Bulgaria sever diplomatic relations.

October 10—Gen. Mackensen's forces take Belgrade

October 12—Edith Cavell executed by Germans.

October 13—Bulgaria declares war on Serbia.



Soldiers Marching Down Fifth Avenue at Noon on Day of Celebration.

CHRONOLOGY.

a state of war; submarine sinks American steamer Aztec without warning.

April 4—United States senate passes resolution declaring a state of war exists with Germany.

April 6—House passes war resolution and President Wilson signs joint resolution of congress.

May 18—President Wilson signs selective service act. Also directs expeditionary force of regulars under Gen. Pershing to go to France.

May 19—Congress passes war appropriation bill of \$3,000,000,000.

June 5—Nearly 10,000,000 men in United States register for military service.

June 12—King Constance of Greece abdicates.

June 13—Gen. Pershing and staff arrive in Paris.

June 15—First Liberty Loan closes with large oversubscription.

June 26—First contingent American troops under Gen. Sibert arrives in France.

July 14—Aircraft appropriation bill of \$640,000,000 passes house; Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's resignation forced by German political crisis.

July 23—Premier Kerensky given unlimited powers in Russia

October 27—Formal announcement made that American troops in France fired their first shots in the war.

October 29—Italian Isonzo front collapses and Austro-German army reaches outposts of Udine.

November 28—Bolsheviks get absolute control of Russian assembly in Russian elections.

December 6—Submarine sinks the Jacob Jones, first regular warship of American navy destroyed.

December 7—Congress declares war on Austria-Hungary.

December 8—Jerusalem surrenders to Gen. Allenby's forces.

1918

January 5—President Wilson delivers speech to congress giving fourteen points necessary to peace.

February 2—United States troops take over their first sector, near Toul.

February 6—United States troopship Tuscania sunk by submarine, 126 lost.

February 11—President Wilson in address to Congress gives four additional peace principles, including self-determination of

nations; Bolsheviks declare war with Germany ever, but refuse to sign peace treaty.

March 2—Treaty of peace with Germany signed by Bolsheviks at Brest-Litovsk.

March 4—Germany and Rumania sign armistice on German terms.

March 13—German troops occupy Odessa.

March 14—All Russian congress of soviet ratifies peace treaty.

March 21—German spring offensive starts on 50-mile front.

March 23—German drive gains nine miles. "Mystery gun" shells Paris.

March 24—Germans reach the Somme, gaining 15 miles. American engineers rushed to aid British.

March 25—Germans take Bapaume.

March 27—Germans take Albert.

April 16—Germans capture Messines ridge, near Ypres; Bolo Pasha executed.

April 23—British and French navies "bottle up" Zeebrugge.

May 10—British navy bottles up Ostend.

May 27—Germans begin third phase of drive on west front; gain five miles.

May 29—Germans take Soissons and men-ace Rheims. American troops capture Cantigny.

May 30—Germans reach the Marne, 55 miles from Paris.

June 1—Germans advance nine miles; are 46 miles from Paris.

June 3—Five German submarine attack United States coast and sink 11 ships.

June 5—United States Marines fight on the Marne near Chateau-Thierry.

June 9—Germans start fourth phase of their drive by advancing toward Noyon.

June 10—Germans gain two miles. United States Marines capture south end of Belleau wood.

June 12—French and Americans start counter-attack.

June 15—Austrians begin another drive on Italy and take 16,000 prisoners.

June 22—Italians defeat Austrians on the Piave.

June 23—Austrians begin great retreat across the Piave.

July 18—Gen. Foch launches Allied offensive with French, American, British, Italian and Belgian troops.

July 21—Americans and French capture Chateau-Thierry.

July 30—German crown prince flees from the Marne and withdraws army.

CHRONOLOGY.

August 2—Soissons recaptured by Foch.

August 4—Americans take Fismes.

August 5—American troops landed at Archangel.

August 16—Bapaume recaptured.

August 28—French recross the Somme.

September 1—Foch retakes Peronne.

September 12—Americans launch successful attack in St. Mihiel salient.

September 29—Allies cross Hindenburg Line.

September 30—Bulgaria surrenders, after successful Allied campaign in Balkans.

October 6—Germany asks President Wilson for armistice.

October 8—President Wilson refuses armistice.

October 9—Allies capture Cambria.

October 11—American transport Otranto torpedoed and sunk; 500 lost.

October 13—Foch's troops take Laon and La Fere.

October 14—British and Belgians take Roulers; President Wilson demands surrender of Germany.

October 17—Allies capture Lille, Bruges, Zeebrugge, Ostend and Douai.

October 18—Czecho-Slovaks issue declaration of independence; Czechs rebel and seize Prague, capital of Bohemia; French take Thielt.

October 19—President Wilson refuses Austrian peace plea and says Czecho-Slovak state must be considered.

October 27—German government asks President Wilson to state terms.

October 28—Austria begs for separate peace.

October 29—Austria opens direct negotiations with Secretary Lansing.

October 30—Italians inflict great defeat on Austria; capture 33,000; Austrians evacuating Italian territory.

October 31—Turkey surrenders; Austrians utterly routed by Italians; lose 50,000; Austrian envoys, under white flag, enter Italian lines.

November 1—Italians pursue beaten Austrians across 'Tagliamento' River; Allied conference at Versailles fixes peace terms for Germany.

November 3—Austria signs armistice amounting virtually to unconditional surrender.

November 4—Allied terms are sent to Germany.

November 7—Germany's envoys enter Allied lines by arrangement.

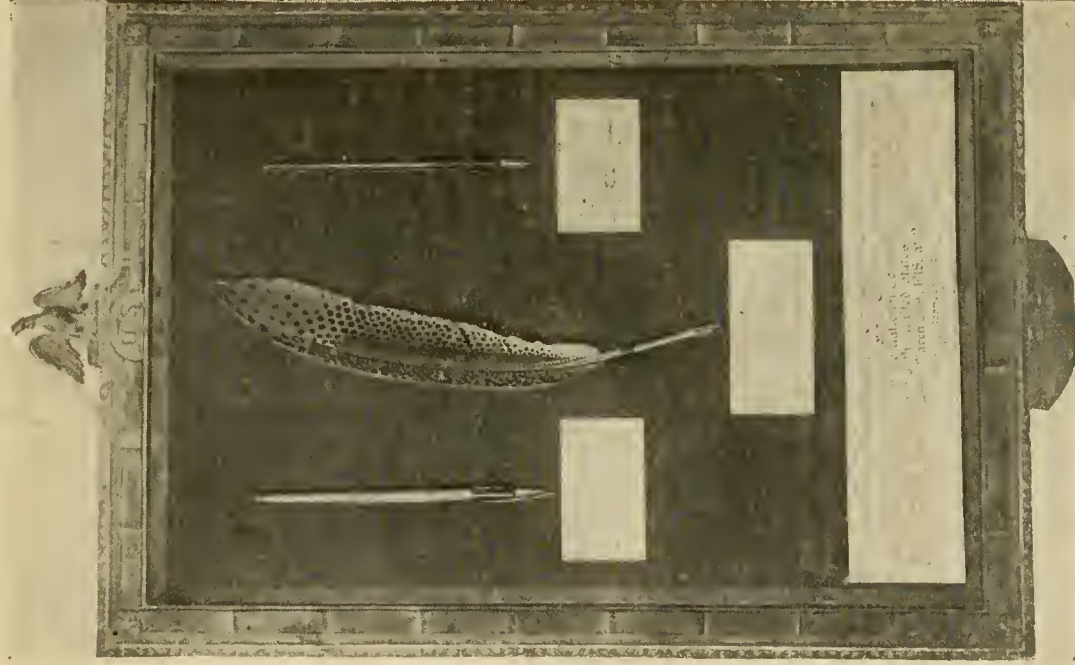
November 9—Kaiser Wilhelm abdicates and crown prince renounces throne.

November 11—Armistice terms signed by Germany.



A PITTSBURGH ACHIEVEMENT

The pens with which the Daylight Saving Legislation was put into effect, were secured by a Pittsburgher, Robert Garland, who, as President of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce in 1918 was conspicuous in the movement for giving the American people one additional hour of sunshine.



Pen on left that with which President Wilson signed the Daylight Saving Bill. (Pen presented to Mr. Garland through kindness of U. S. Senator P. C. Knox, Joseph F. Guffey and Hon. J. P. Tumulty.)

Pen on right that with which Vice President Thomas G. Marshall signed the Senate Bill. (Pen presented through kindness of U. S. Senator P. C. Knox.)

Pen in center that with which the Speaker, Hon. Champ Clark, signed the House Representatives Bill. (Pen presented through kindness of Congressman M. M. Garland.)

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